Are Single-sex Schools Inherently Unequal?

Team Play: Faculty Collaborations

High Courts and the Law Faculty

Cornell Law Forum

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A Note from the Dean

The intertwined missions of our tenure-track law faculty are teaching and writing. At a superficial level, these two missions often collide. For example, professors covet study leaves away from teaching. A semester’s relief from lecture preparation, office hours, and exam grading lets the professor write a signature article or begin the next book.

Course loads also illustrate the tension between research and teaching. At top law schools emphasizing research, professors typically teach three courses per year. Professors at other law schools teach at least four.

Why, then, do we link teaching and scholarship? The basic answer is that students improve faculty research, and faculty research improves the learning experience of our students.

The link is not inevitable. Institutions that emphasize research over teaching, or vice versa, can find a niche. Think tanks of researchers without students include, for example, the RAND Corporation, the Hoover Institution, the Brookings Institution, and the Manhattan Institute. But none compares in scholarly reputation to the best university departments or law schools. Although high quality liberal-arts colleges emphasize teaching over research, the legal world has no equivalent institutions.

The reason great law schools like Cornell emphasize both teaching and research is that great synergies exist between pedagogy and scholarship. Cornell Law School is designed to capture these synergies.

Our professors improve their scholarship by devoting time and energy to their students. Students spark new modes of thinking, provide the sounding board for ideas, and challenge seasoned thinkers to keep ideas relevant. The research-pedagogy synergy is especially rich in law schools compared to other academic disciplines. Our professors take delight in rethinking basic legal concepts. Whereas top professors in other departments often resist introductory courses, a plum assignment for law professors is teaching first-year courses such as Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law, and Torts.

Topics for scholarly inquiry often arise directly from the classroom. On a personal note, several of my articles have sprung directly from classroom experiences. In my first year of teaching, in Labor Law, the students and I repeatedly examined the detailed rules regulating the inevitable tension between workers and management. But in my next class, on Law and Economics, we discussed the Coase Theorem’s prediction that parties reach mutually beneficial bargains regardless of legal rule. Over the semester I realized I was teaching with a forked tongue. I examined the inconsistencies that summer. The result was “Collective Bargaining and the Coase Theorem” (72 Cornell Law Review 245 [January 1987]). My next article arose even more directly from student input. I conducted a series of collective-bargaining experiments on my labor-law students, eventually published in “A Coasean Experiment on Contract Presumptions” (17 Journal of Legal Studies 237 [June 1988]). My colleagues have similar stories of how research ideas have grown from classroom discussions.

Our students benefit from learning from cutting-edge scholars. Students realize within a month of starting law school that the study of law is much more than memorizing rules. It requires seeing connections, spotting issues, and critiquing approaches. Learning from teachers whose academic responsibilities demand that they do exactly that in ways no one has done before is the best possible way to teach students how to think like lawyers.

Scholarship is a lonely pursuit, while teaching is an inherently social one. Just as faculty need their students for continual inspiration, they need each other, too; they need collegiality. One of the articles in this issue of the Cornell Law Forum discusses the nature of joint authorship, a growing trend among Cornell faculty. Joint authorship—an opportunity to teach and learn from each other—is another way our faculty combine teaching with scholarship.

Happy reading!

Stewart J. Schwab, the Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law
Cornell alumni know that the Law School combines scholarly rigor with a strong sense of community. Less well known is the fact that maintaining excellence at the Law School requires both strategic planning, and the funds to realize those plans.

Cornell Law School has a long tradition of distinction in teaching, and is committed to the high caliber of its faculty. Students appreciate the quality of instruction; in a recent student survey, when students were asked to rate the teaching effectiveness and availability of faculty, over 90 percent of the J.D. and LL.M.-J.S.D. students who responded rated the faculty as “very effective” or “effective” in teaching, and “very available” or “available” after class.

Recruiting the best students and recruiting and retaining superb faculty are expensive operations. College administrators know that no school can maintain excellence with only tuition dollars. Although law students graduate with debt loads that can approach $100,000, the total cost of educating each Cornell Law student exceeds tuition by $12,000. Some law schools make up this difference using endowment dollars. At fifteenth on the list of total endowments at top tier schools, however, this is a struggle for Cornell. As a result, tuition and fees at Cornell Law School comprise a much greater proportion of total revenues than at peer law schools. Cornell cannot pass on a greater portion of the cost of education to already-burdened students, and the Law School does not want to let cost discourage qualified students from attending. For this reason, part of the Law School’s strategic plan is to increase its endowment, and part of the School’s plan to increase its endowment is to encourage planned giving.

Made as part of financial and estate planning, a planned or deferred gift can allow alumni to make a larger commitment to the School than they might otherwise have been able to, while realizing tax advantages and providing for their own and their family’s futures. John F. (Jack) Murphy ’68, senior trust officer at Cornell’s Office of Trusts, Estates, and Gift Planning, explains that law graduates often comprehend planned giving better than most alumni. “Not all lawyers specialize in trusts, but they generally have access to partners or associates who do,” Mr. Murphy notes. “When you’re working with lawyers on a planned gift, it’s sometimes easier because they are used to dealing with and understanding these vehicles.”

This article highlights three decades of Cornell Law School alumni who have discovered creative ways to combine their estate planning with support for the Law School through making a planned gift. Each works in a different area, but all are united in their
A variety of approaches to planned giving can offer tax advantages for both the donor and his or her heirs, while also supporting Cornell Law School.

affection for the Law School and their understanding of the importance of financial planning.

The first step towards estate planning is making a will. Mark W. Jones ’85 has already included Cornell in his. “When you have a child, you make a will, and then you think—well, if there’s anything left, what would you like to do?” he explains. “Of course children are the first priority, but when our son reaches majority age, gets through college, and can stand on his own, our aspirations are to make gifts to causes that matter to us.”

At present, the bequest may change, depending on the changes in the Jones family’s resources and needs. The gift, therefore, is termed “revocable.” However, Mr. Jones notes, “Later in our lives, the gift might become irrevocable.” That will allow Cornell to place a value on the gift, using standard planned giving calculations for present and future valuation, and give Mr. Jones gift credit for himself and his class.

As vice president for college advancement at St. Norbert College in Wisconsin, Mr. Jones says, “I believe in practicing what I preach. People who can give modestly during their lifetimes can often make a tremendous gift through their estate.” Perhaps more importantly, he says, “I really enjoyed being at Cornell. I went to a small undergraduate college, and graduate school at a large university made a nice combination. Students going to school today have a larger bill than I did, even when it’s adjusted for inflation. I was very fortunate, and I want to give others the same opportunities I had.”

At Cornell, Mr. Jones was actively involved on campus, running Hughes Hall and serving as an R.A. at Sage Hall. Mr. Jones pursued his interest in campus life and administration, working for the University of Virginia, Goucher College, and Wabash College before joining St. Norbert. “As someone who has primarily worked in liberal arts colleges, I think a law degree is the liberal arts graduate degree,” he says. “It has opened doors for me, and provided me with ways of solving problems.”

With his bequest, Mr. Jones hopes to endow a scholarship at Cornell Law School to support students who, like himself, are interested in a non-traditional career after law school. However, he notes, “That’s only a preference. Being in this business, I haven’t restricted the scholarship, because I know that might mean it can’t be used every year.”

In his work, Mr. Jones says, “I’ve had wonderful experience with people who feel that the college has done great things for them and their family and they just want to repay that. Not only does it make the in-
stitution happy but the donors feel happy, fulfilled, and rewarded. I like to say, ‘Give until it feels good!’ ”

Later in life, a variety of approaches to planned giving can offer tax advantages for both the donor and his or her heirs while also supporting Cornell. Funded with cash, stocks, bonds or real estate totaling $50,000 or more, a charitable remainder trust provides the donor with life income at either a fixed amount (an annuity trust), or a percentage of the trust income (a unitrust). The donor receives an immediate income tax deduction for the charitable contribution and, often, a reduction in estate taxes. If the gift is made with low-yielding securities or other assets, it can actually increase current income. If the gift is made with appreciated securities or other such assets, the donor may avoid capital gains taxes.

Marc Goldberg ’67 has created an interesting combination of planned giving vehicles that will provide income for himself and his wife, an inheritance for their children, and gifts for the Law School. First, he established a charitable remainder unitrust, designating Cornell Law School as the beneficiary. When Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg pass away, the gift will endow the Beth and Marc Goldberg Professorship of Law. To provide some current income for the professorship, Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg established a second gift through a charitable lead trust, with the income designated to Cornell Law School during their lives, and then going to their children. The income will immediately fund the Beth and Marc Goldberg Distinguished Visiting Professor position. A charitable lead trust is one of the most effective techniques available to pass wealth to the next generation with a minimum of transfer taxes. A Cornell charitable lead trust can be created during the donor’s lifetime or by will with a gift of $500,000 or more. The gift is placed in the lead trust for a fixed period. Annual payments from the lead trust support the area of the Law School designated by the donor. Payments may be a fixed amount (an annuity trust) or a fixed percentage of the value of the trust (a unitrust). When the trust term ends, the remaining principal is returned to the individuals named by the donor—typically children or grandchildren.

As with other planned giving vehicles, a charitable lead trust can actually provide more money for both Cornell and the donor’s heirs or other beneficiaries, making the donor’s resources go farther. For example, a donor makes a $1 million gift to Cornell to establish a charitable lead annuity trust. Over a twenty-year period, if the trust averages a ten percent annual return and pays out seven percent of the original trust per year, Cornell will receive $1,400,000 by the end of twenty-year term, and the heirs will receive $2,716,548, tax-free. By comparison, over the same twenty-year period, the $1 million would have appreciated in value to $5,512,669 (assuming an average annual return, after taxes, of 8.91 percent). However, when the non-donor dies, estate taxes of $3,031,968 (at 55 percent) must be paid on this amount, leaving $2,480,701 for the heirs.

“Our two trusts might be called mirror images of each other,” says Mr. Goldberg. “This is good for retirement and financial planning, and also fulfills a charitable purpose. This kind of financial planning is something that is timely for me.” Mr. Goldberg also points out that his plans also include giving to other institutions as well as Cornell.

The Goldberg’s two daughters both graduated from the College of Human Ecology at Cornell. Appropriately, Laura Goldberg McHugh is a management consultant for a company that specializes in marketing for law firms, and Leslie Goldberg Gray is a lawyer who specializes in trusts and estates. Need-
less to say, both daughters approve of their parents’ financial and charitable plans.

Mr. Goldberg retired as a senior vice president after almost thirty years with Philip Morris Companies, Inc., where he worked with their international business interests in Canada and Latin America, and then did mergers and acquisitions work. Now Mr. Goldberg is a senior advisor in mergers and acquisitions for Wasserstein & Co. He serves on the Law School Advisory Council, and previously endowed two scholarships for Cornell Law School. “I couldn’t have gone to law school without financial aid,” says Mr. Goldberg. “Establishing scholarships was not only something I wanted to do; it was a responsibility. If someone has enabled you to become a lawyer based on financial aid, and you have become successful enough to be able to help, it’s important to help future generations.”

“Until this gift I’ve always supported scholarship,” Mr. Goldberg explains, “but professorships are now a priority for the law school, and I understand how important they are to the school’s future.” Part of the Law School’s strategic plan is to increase its visibility in the legal academy. For this, more tenure-track faculty positions are essential. Endowed professorships will add to resources available for faculty positions.

Although the Goldbergs set up their two trusts through their own financial planner, rather than through Cornell, they talked with both the Law School and Cornell’s planned giving people as they did so. “The Goldbergs’ gift was an excellent example of Cornell’s gift planning area collaborating with the academic side to help someone achieve their charitable and financial goals in the most tax-advantageous and efficient way,” says Jack Murphy. “It’s a great combination to cover two different interests, one providing current support and the other an endowment.”

Many other assets may be used to set up a planned gift. Robert D. Taisey ’53 has designated one of his IRAs to endow the Robert D. Taisey Scholarship Fund for the Law School. “A few years ago, this kind of gift was an exception,” Mr. Taisey says, “but more and more people are doing it today.” He started thinking about giving when he was appointed as a trustee of two charitable trusts, which were set up to provide scholarship aid to colleges and universities. “For me, that brought into sharp focus the absolute need for financial aid for every college in the country,” says Mr. Taisey. “The tuition costs keep going up, and it’s important to pay competitive salaries for faculty members.”

A partner with Holland & Knight LLP, Mr. Taisey focuses on trusts and estates law and related tax issues, and on not-for-profit organizations. He is a member of the American College of Trusts and Estates Council, a national organization of people who have demonstrated leadership in this area. Among numerous other activities, this organization is involved with issues related to federal tax legislation. Mr. Taisey is also active on a number of advisory councils for arts organizations in New York City, where he helps them develop deferred giving plans.

At Cornell, Mr. Taisey serves on the Law School Advisory Council, and is a member of the Dean’s Special Leadership Committee. “When the campaign to build the school’s scholarship endowment began, at first I wasn’t sure what I could do. But the IRA designation made sense to me as an estate planner,” he explains. “I’ve always been close to the Law School. My gift saves both income and estate taxes, and it benefits Cornell—a triple win!”

Robert D. Taisey ’53 with Dean Schwab

Planned Giving

Your financial planner or Cornell’s Office of Trusts, Estates, and Gift Planning can help you find creative ways to use your resources to achieve your personal and charitable goals.

For more information about a planned gift for Cornell Law School, call Jack Murphy ’68 at 1-800-481-1865 or write to him at:

The Office of Trusts, Estates, and Gift Planning
Cornell University
55 Brown Road
Ithaca, NY 14850
E-mail: jfm13@cornell.edu
Are Single-sex Schools Inherently Unequal?

Michael Heise

In chess, a “fork” occurs when a player, in a single move, attacks two or more of an opponent’s pieces simultaneously, forcing a necessary choice between unappealing outcomes. Similar to the potentially devastating chess move, single-sex public schooling presents to many such a fork. The issue prompts a critical reexamination of the “separate-but-equal” doctrine’s efficacy, this time through the prism of gender. Although the doctrine—forced in the crucible of race and overcome in the monumental triumph we know as Brown v. Board of Education—rested dormant for generations, persistent (and increasing) single-sex education options force scholars to rethink long-held assumptions about how to breathe new life into the equal educational opportunity doctrine. To some, “separate” (single-sex) schools threaten to march girls back to the pre-Brown era and present a gendered version of an educational Jim Crow. To others, single-sex schools paradoxically enhance educational opportunity by affording more girls (or boys) the chance to achieve their full academic potential. At the policy level, single-sex public schooling forces many to confront a similarly stark and uncomfortable choice between constitutional purity on the one hand and the more pragmatic educational needs of young students—particularly low-income and minority girls—on the other.

Two distinct—though related—events that took place in the summer of 1996 frame the renewed focus on single-sex schooling. First, the Supreme Court invalidated Virginia Military Institute’s (VMI) all-male admissions policy. Second, weeks later the New York City School Board announced plans to open the Young Women’s Leadership School, a public all-girls middle school for low-income families in East Harlem. The two events reflect competing visions of single-sex education. Historically, women and girls were on the outside seeking entry into educational institutions. The successful VMI litigation, and the end of that school’s long history of exclusively male privilege, provided a visceral bridge to women’s past efforts at securing equal rights and educational opportunity.

If VMI aptly symbolized women’s education suffrage of the past, however, the Young Women’s Leadership School in East Harlem is a plausible vision of its future. The school embodies an emerging perspective of single-sex education shared by many, including some (but not all) feminists. This collision involving competing visions of single-sex schooling—illustrated by the juxtaposition of VMI and the Young Women’s Leadership School—prompts us to consider

Single-sex public schooling prompts a critical reexamination of the “separate-but-equal” doctrine’s efficacy, this time through the prism of gender.
whether the formal equity of coeducation advances or, paradoxically, limits some women’s quests for realizing greater equality in education.

Proponents argue that single-sex educational options, especially for girls and low-income families, are now essential as a remedy for unequal education. The new girls’ school in East Harlem is designed to extend an educational lifeline to low-income (and overwhelmingly minority) girls. The Supreme Court’s conclusion that the all-male “Rat Line” at VMI ran afoul of the Fourteenth Amendment, however, casts a constitutional shadow over that effort. Considered together, the two events uncover unsettling and shifting assumptions about gender, sex, race, education, and ideology. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Brown decision, calls for greater scholarly and public attention to equal educational opportunity are particularly apt. In addition, those seeking to help school children obtain a better education will benefit greatly from an increased understanding of how law and policy interact in this important context. Given the recent increased interest in single-sex education, it is unlikely that those committed to greater education equity will be able to ignore how education and gender intersect.

Two questions—one legal, the other policy—moor traditional treatments of the single-sex schooling issue. First, are public single-sex schools constitutional? Second, what educational benefits (for girls or boys), if any, are attributable to single-sex schooling?

Single-sex schooling implicates Brown’s core tenant. Insofar as Brown is one of this nation’s most important legal decisions of the twentieth century, understandable discomfort flows from reopening discussions of whether “separate” can indeed be “equal” in a manner that comports with Brown’s dictates. The long shadow cast by Brown makes many policymakers recoil from contemplating anything remotely resembling “separate but equal.”

However discomforting, the application of Brown’s separate-but-equal doctrine resides at the analytical core of the VMI decision. The Virginia Military Institute, a public military college, pointed to its unique educational model, contribution to the state’s diverse higher educational offerings, and its newly-created military program for women at the nearby Mary Baldwin Wallace College as justifying its exclusion of women.

The Supreme Court was not persuaded and, in an opinion authored by Justice Ginsburg, concluded that VMI’s single-sex admissions policy violated constitutional requirements. The VMI opinion makes clear that public schools seeking single-sex environments need to articulate and defend an “exceedingly persuasive justification” to depart from the default constitutional presumption of coeducation.

Is Coed Coequal?
The Role of Social Science

Those familiar with the relevant social science will not be surprised to learn that the determinants of student educational achievement cannot easily be empirically confirmed. Some of the ambiguity rests on the limitations of existing data. The data limits flow from two main sources. First, the variables are complex and

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The long shadow cast by Brown makes many policymakers recoil from contemplating anything remotely resembling “separate but equal.”

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difficult to measure. Second, student achievement in general, and achievement variations between boys and girls in particular, have many meanings. Precisely what causes some students to perform well and others less well is endlessly debated in the literature. Amid this persistent debate, a few points of loose agreement have emerged. For example, most scholars agree that a student’s socioeconomic status, as well as the socioeconomic status of the student’s peers, influence academic achievement. Although there is also some agreement that good teachers, strong principals, small schools, small class sizes, and parental involvement can enhance student achievement, the specific significance of these variables remains the subject of debate. Overlaid onto these specific areas of scholarly contest is the more general dispute of whether—and, if so, how—gender might influence student achievement.

A second data limitation flows from research design. Ideally, social scientific protocol strives for double-blind, random assignment of subjects into treatment and control groups. Such a standard is comparatively easier to achieve when the “subjects” are, say, chemicals, and the experiments take place in a controlled laboratory setting. Education research, however, typically takes place outside of the confines of a sterile, dust-free laboratory, and involves real people, not chemicals. A properly designed double-blind study would result in some number of subjects being exposed to inferior educational methods—even if, at the outset, researchers did not know which methods those were. Thus, most institutional review boards understandably frown upon proposed education research studies that seek to use traditional scientific methodological protocols. As a consequence, most education research is limited by virtue of drawing upon something less than the “gold standard” in terms of research design and methodology.

These data limits account for much of the uncertainty about whether single-sex schooling generates educational benefits and, if so, who reaps those benefits.

Social Science’s Role in Legal Analysis

What is the proper role for social science evidence in legal analysis? Such a question is neither new nor unimportant. Indeed, the current rise in the production of empirical legal research only enhances the question’s timeliness. I have argued elsewhere that the Court’s use of social science evidence in the Brown decision—whether integral to the outcome or not—led to an increased empiricization of the judicial understanding of the equal educational opportunity doctrine generally.

The prevailing Constitutional standard considers possible “exceedingly persuasive justifications” for the government’s use of gender in the education context. The application of social scientific evidence is especially apt in many education cases, particularly challenges involving single-sex schooling. The prevailing Constitutional standard—articulated in VMI—considers possible “exceedingly persuasive justifications” for the government’s use of gender in the education context. The VMI standard essentially begs for empirical confirmation of single-sex education’s asserted benefits.
Popular support for single-sex schooling grows despite an overwhelming preference for coeducation.

Empirical uncertainty hamstrings analyses in the single-sex school context, however. Amid this ambiguity, scholars converge on three general points of consensus. First, schoolchildren are not harmed by single-sex schooling, especially as decisions to attend single-sex schools would be volitional. That is, no student would be compelled by the government to attend a single-sex school. Second, single-sex schooling fosters more positive student attitudes in a wider range of academic subjects. Third, where these benefits arise, they disproportionately accrue to minority students. The private school market supplies another source of indirect evidence of benefits. Presumably, tuition-paying families have concluded that private single-sex schools generate real (or at least perceived) educational value.

Having carved out a role for social science evidence in legal analysis, the absence of definitive social scientific answers (as opposed to general points of consensus) to key questions in the single-sex-schooling context creates additional legal questions. One such question is which side of the debate should benefit from the residual social scientific uncertainty. The benefit of the social scientific doubt could just as easily be assigned to single-sex schools or co-ed schools. Moreover, how a rebuttable presumption is loaded—how severe and in which direction—could prove enormously important, perhaps dispositive. Indeed, the social scientific uncertainty all but ensures that the position assigned to the wrong side of the rebuttable presumption will lose. Thus, if single-sex schooling must affirmatively shoulder the evidentiary burden of establishing that equal educational opportunity is enhanced before single-sex schools are deemed constitutional, the evidentiary uncertainty likely precludes single-sex schools from surviving “skeptical scrutiny.” In contrast, if opponents must demonstrate that single-sex schools degrade educational equity, single-sex schools will prevail. Regardless, it would be logically uncomfortable to preclude such experimentation—experimentation necessary to generate the sought-after data—solely on the grounds that insufficient data exist.

To be sure, gender and the equal educational opportunity doctrine are far from strangers. Since the 1970s, gender has been at the forefront of those seeking greater educational opportunity for girls and women. The passage of Title IX and the VMI decision reflect how gender equity in education was pursued legally. The courts’ treatment of gender-related claims in education evidences its process-based, input-oriented conception of what courts construe equal education to mean.

The Future of Single-Sex Schooling

The evolution of American education’s “Holy Grail”—the equal educational opportunity doctrine—persists, and it will continue to influence analyses of single-sex schooling. It is a dynamic doctrine that has changed profoundly in the past few decades. During these years, the equal educational opportunity doctrine’s principal mooring has shifted from an initial focus on race to a focus on resources. The case that gender warrants a rightful place at the equal educational opportunity doctrine table is ample.

Popular support for single-sex schooling grows despite an overwhelming preference for coeducation. As a consequence of enduring legal and social presumptions, proposals for single-sex schooling begin in a defensive posture. This is so even where too many traditional schools fail utterly in their duty to provide educational services. Such failures are more common in schools that serve low-income schoolchildren. The future of single-sex education will unfold within a larger context that evidences an enduring quest for greater educational opportunity. As well, factors internal and external to single-sex schooling will continue to shape its future.

Private single-sex schooling will continue to inform the future of public single-sex schooling. Public and private school markets do not operate in isolation; both sectors interact in important ways. Amid all the public and scholarly mudslinging over education’s gender battles, interest in single-sex schooling continues to...
grow. Due to the legal uncertainty surrounding public single-sex schools, private schools have responded to the increased demand while public schools have balked. During a single school year (1998–1999), enrollment in all-girls elementary and secondary schools rose by 4.4 percent. During the course of a single decade, applications to all-girls schools increased by 37 percent, and enrollment by 29 percent. In New York City, with its high concentration of private schools, applications to all-girls schools increased by 69 percent. All-boys schools enjoyed a similar, though less dramatic, surge, rising by more than 16 percent.

The policy implications of the recent growth in interest in single-sex private schools on the public single-sex schooling debate are indirect, but nonetheless profound. Those with the economic ability to exit public for private schools exhibit an increasing preference for single-sex schooling options. Should the ability to act on such a preference be limited only to those families that can afford private schools? If not, then why should a similar education option not be made available to those who attend public schools?

Present efforts to reform schools and restructure education will also inform single-sex education. During the past few decades, the most significant reform efforts in education have addressed governing structures and institutions, and the way educational services are both generated and delivered. Efforts to reform public schooling now embrace market forces to a degree unheard-of even twenty years ago. Specifically, the concept of choice—both public school choice and school voucher programs—has redefined the educational reform landscape. For any version of school choice to make sense, options and variations need to exist. Challenges to the “one best system” continue to mount. Thus, the argument that single-sex schools contribute to the overall diversity of educational offerings and enhance school choice parallels a broader reform push, one that seeks to diversify the educational system, making it more responsive to the needs of the increasingly heterogeneous student populations it serves.

Legislative and research activity will influence single-sex schooling’s progress. The federal government’s posture in the elementary and secondary education setting changed dramatically with the recent enactments of Goals 2000 and the No Child Left Behind Act. The act contains a provision targeted toward experimentation in single-sex cases as well as single-sex schools. The Bush Administration also expressed its desire for the Department of Education to construe Title IX in a manner that would permit local districts more legal latitude in experimenting with education policies. Such legislative initiative could provide educational policymakers with much-needed momentum for exploring single-sex schooling options.

As well, related federal research appropriations could supply much-needed financial support for research efforts which have the potential to generate data upon which a legal defense for single-sex schooling could partly rest. As previously discussed, part of single-sex schooling’s legal exposure flows from the relative paucity of germane data assessing single-sex schooling’s efficacy. Data that exist do not provide definitive answers. Federal research funding targeted
at single-sex schooling could buttress the research foundation that could, in turn, inform legal analyses of single-sex schooling.

Finally, it must be noted with no absence of irony that the fate of boys’ education may shape the future of single-sex schooling generally—and, thereby, the fate of all-girls schools. Although the thrust of the modern single-sex schooling movement has been aimed at girls and all-girls schools, concern with the challenges boys confront in school increases. Part of the increased attention to boys’ education needs is due to boys’ unique circumstances. Another part of the story is comparative. Specifically, emerging data now suggest that girls and women are beginning to outperform boys and men in academic areas where males once held a long advantage. Of course, the data does not necessarily imply any intrinsic problem with males. One explanation holds that females are only now just beginning to recover from generations of education discrimination. Regardless of the explanation, these data help focus attention on males’ education needs, and on whether single-sex schools might better serve them.

Conclusion

That the legal and policy efficacy of all-girls schools might hinge on boys’ educational fates concerns some feminist critics, who fear that girls’ interest in single-sex education can become a policy reality only after it becomes clear that single-sex schooling advances boys’ interests as well. On the other hand, perhaps it is of some consolation that all-girls schools’ proponents can cast their interest across gender lines and leverage interest in all-boys schools to their benefit. Whether such a result ameliorates or deepens the gender paradox remains unclear.


2. Throughout this essay, I use conventional education law terminology and refer to “girls” and “boys” when discussing elementary and secondary students. The terms “women” and “men” denote post-secondary students.


4. By tradition, first-year students at VMI are informally referred to as “rats.” The “Rat Line” narrowly refers to VMI first-year cadets standing at attention in formation as well as more broadly (and loosely) to a first-year cadet’s total experience at VMI.


10. These figures come from Salomone, supra note 6, at 5.


Team Play: Collaborative Legal Scholarship at Cornell Law School

Antonia Saxon

This article is the first in a series exploring the work of Cornell Law School’s faculty.

In 2002, the Journal of Legal Education published a study of law school professors who write and publish papers collaboratively. The authors, Tracey E. George and Chris Guthrie, reviewed two large groups of law review articles published over the last several decades to see how many were collaborative efforts. Although a greater number of prominent law professors had co-authored articles with other scholars, George and Guthrie found that collaboration was still the exception rather than the rule. Several findings prompted them to speculate that the trend was on the rise; more crucially, they argued that collaborative scholarship was so valuable that law schools ought to put specific measures in place to encourage it. Collaborations “hold the promise of producing better scholarship, better scholars, and better law schools,” they said.

Every year, the Cornell Law Forum compiles a list of books and articles published by the faculty at the Law School. A rough count finds that last year, around one-third of its articles were collaborations. George and Guthrie’s comprehensive survey of all law articles published over the last thirty years showed that the annual rate of co-authored articles ranged from a high of 28 percent to no more than 5 percent. By comparison, Cornell’s production of collaborative work looks reasonably healthy.

The high percentage of published collaborations at Cornell last year was without doubt a spike attributable to the introduction of the Journal of Empirical Legal Studies, a relationship discussed below. Nevertheless, Cornell’s commitment to empirical legal studies doesn’t account for all the collaborating that goes on at the Law School. In some respects, the recommendations made by George and Guthrie—principally, that schools work to create an atmosphere in which collaboration thrives—are already in place at Cornell. In this article, five faculty members talk about their own collaborative projects, and about the way the Cornell Law School faculty as a group nurtures important collaborative work.

Empirical legal work takes the law as its object and uses the methodology of social science to examine it. In the sense that it looks at the way the law works, and offers prescriptive notions for problems it uncovers, it is theoretical. The difference lies in its method of analysis. Conventional theoretical studies may look only at a few salient cases. Scholars using empirical methods assemble as complete a set of cases in the relevant area as possible, and then subject the set to statistical (multivariate) analysis. Because empirical legal scholarship provides testable results, it supplies information that lawyers, judges, and legislators can use to make, or to justify, significant decisions.

Social scientists work together a lot; well over 60 percent of social science papers are co-written, say George and Guthrie. To the extent that empirical legal scholarship resembles social science, it fosters a team approach.

Not surprisingly, then, Cornell Law School faculty members agreed that the scholar who has done the most to foster empirical work at Cornell is also the scholar who has done the most to foster collaborative work at Cornell. Roughly two-thirds of Theodore Eisenberg’s long list of published articles are collaborations—a social-science-sized proportion. He has longstanding collaborative relationships with Stewart

Faculty collaborators include Professors Rachlinski, Johnson, Clermont, Hillman, and Eisenberg
Schwab, the Allan R. Tessler Dean and a co-editor of the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, and also with Kevin Clermont, the James and Mark Flanagan Professor of Law. Professor Eisenberg has also written articles with many other members of the faculty, as well as with faculty members at other law schools. He has written about bankruptcy, civil rights, and the death penalty, and has used empirical methods to examine the legal system itself. In this connection, Professor Eisenberg’s collaboration with Martin T. Wells, professor of social statistics at Cornell University, an elected member of the law faculty, and another co-editor of the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, deserves mention.

“T started working with Marty Wells in the early nineties,” Professor Eisenberg says. “He's not one of those guys who's only interested in theory. He’s interested in everything. In fact, I've never given him a data set about which he hasn't said, ‘That's interesting.’” Many of the studies the two have designed aim to demonstrate that the civil jury system is not, contrary to popular belief, broken. They have found, for example, that punitive damage awards are not spiraling out of control, and that tort cases brought before judges do not necessarily result in smaller awards than cases brought before juries.

Cornell Law School colleagues describe Professor Eisenberg very much the way Professor Eisenberg describes Professor Wells. “He has broad interests,” says Sheri Lynn Johnson, professor of law and assistant director of the Cornell Death Penalty Project, “and he’s willing to jump in when people need help. He doesn’t just run the numbers for you. He'll listen to the way you lay out the problem. And if he doesn’t know the underlying area, he’s willing to learn about it. He’s comfortable far from his own field. Even a person with the same skill set as Ted's might not have that generosity.”

Where does the data come from, the data Professor Eisenberg and Professor Wells “run the numbers” on? Some data sets are publicly available. The Rand Institute for Civil Justice, the National Center for State Courts, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Federal Judicial Center—whose data are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research—all collect information about cases, sentencing, and litigants. In one study, Professor Eisenberg, Professor Wells, and their colleagues used some of these data sets to counter the contention of tort critics that the size of awards in class-action suits has risen steadily and dramatically in recent years. They found that no such increase could be demonstrated.5

A paper Professor Johnson recently co-wrote with Professor Eisenberg uses data “collected almost accidentally. I was looking at defense attorneys and their unconscious preference for white defendants.”6 An earlier paper the two wrote together examined every federal district and appellate court opinion over a span of twelve years regarding cases in which discriminatory intent had been proven. They found very few. “The Supreme Court's standard [that demonstrating racially disproportionate effects of laws was not enough to prove that discrimination had taken place] takes its toll…by deferring victims from even filing claims,” the study concluded.7

Data sets can even be gathered and analyzed in real time. Jeffrey Rachlinski and two colleagues (one, Chris Guthrie of Vanderbilt University, is the co-author of the paper about collaboration cited above) gather data about judicial decision-making at seminars. Together with federal magistrate judge Andrew Wistrich, Professors Rachlinski and Guthrie have spent the last five years administering surveys to judges at judicial education conferences. The surveys pose hypothetical court situations and ask the judges how they would react. “We write the hypotheticals—whether, for example, the delivery of an apology makes a difference in tort cases—and administer the survey. Judge Wistrich makes the first part of the presentation. He talks about the kinds of things we’ve discovered in

**Collaborative scholarship was so valuable that law schools ought to put specific measures in place to encourage it.**
the past while Chris and I score and tally the results. Chris and I then present them with the results.” In this case—in contrast to previous studies which said that plaintiffs were likely to settle for less money if an apology had been issued—Professor Rachlinski and his team were able to discover that the average settlements proposed by judges increased three-fold in cases in which an apology had been issued.

“There are three of us working on these projects, and none of us could do it alone,” Professor Rachlinski says. “We each bring unique skills. I have training in psychology, Chris is an expert on dispute resolution and mediation, and Andrew is an experienced judge. He tells me when our hypotheticals are unrealistic or inconsistent. Together, we ensure that our materials draw on psychological theories in a way that’s useful to lawyers and judges, and is also consistent with the way judges actually make decisions.”

Responsibility for sections of collaborative projects are often delineated horizontally, with one person analyzing the gathered data, and a second writing up the results. A versatile collaborator can assume any of several roles. Professor Eisenberg says, “When I work with Marty (Wells), he gives me advice, and I do the analysis. When I work with Hank Farber (Henry Farber, Hughes-Rogers Professor of Economics at Princeton)—he’s a great statistical economist, one of the best—he runs the numbers. Kevin (Clermont) is a careful writer, so that’s a good allocation of responsibilities, to let him take care of that.”

But collaboration sometimes means collaboration on every word. Professor Rachlinski has co-authored papers with Professor Guthrie and Andrew Wistrich that the three have passed back and forth and edited so many times that in the end, they cannot tell which phrases are whose. Their exchanges differ in tone—“Chris always writes, ‘Thank you for your work on this’ at the bottom of every e-mail message, and it’s really nice. I’m more likely to be blunt”—but their relationship flourishes. “We all know when to give in on things,” Professor Rachlinski says.

Professor Rachlinski has also taken part in an unusual collaboration with Professor Hillman. The papers co-written by Cornell Law School faculty members cited so far have all been projects based on empirical methodologies. In this case, the collaboration took the form of a theoretical dispute. Professor Rachlinski holds a Ph.D. in psychology, while Professor Hillman’s expertise is in contracts and commercial law. Professor Hillman was in the process of writing a paper on the limits of viewing issues in contract law through the lens of behavioral psychology. “Bob’s view was that the world is too complicated to look at things that way,” Professor Rachlinski explained. “Psychology often isolates a single variable, but in the real world, things aren’t that simple. We almost wrote the article together, but we thought it would be more effective if we did it as an article and a reply.”

“There was a lot of mutual respect there,” adds Professor Hillman. “Neither of us felt offended or slighted or upset. That is not the case with the usual point-counterpoint style set of articles in law reviews. They usually take the form, ‘My colleague has written a very interesting article which is incredibly stupid for the following reasons...’”

The two later collaborated on a paper about standard form contracts and transactions on the Internet. “With contracts in the real world, most people never read the fine print,” Professor Rachlinski says. “On rental car agreements, say, there are a lot of people in line behind you, and you’re usually in a hurry. But on the Internet, you’re there at your desk, and you can read the contract at your leisure. The issues are very different. In order to make the paper work, we each had to make a concession. Bob’s concession was to admit that psychological phenomena were real, that you could use behavioral psychology to look at
contract form. My concession was to admit that the analysis of a single variable wouldn’t allow us to show how complicated the world really was. So instead of identifying one variable and spinning it out, we tried to identify as many psychological phenomena or variables as we could, and to think through all of them at once.”

Professor Hillman has worked with colleagues, students, and former teachers, and was quick to acknowledge the less visible forms of collaboration. (“If you wanted to write about how your spouse takes your kids swimming so you can work, I could talk for a long time about that,” he says.) “It’s very good to do theoretical work collaboratively,” he adds. “They bring something to the table that I don’t have, and I bring something to the table that they don’t have.”

The scholars interviewed for this article agreed that Cornell Law School is an environment in which it is easy for collaborative relationships to flourish. “This school has us constantly interacting,” says Professor Clermont. “At larger schools, the faculty come and deliver their lectures and then leave. They snap at students who ask them questions out of class.” Many collaborative projects are generated in the act of running into each other in the halls outside their offices and stopping to talk. “The first paper Ted [Eisenberg] and I wrote together was like that,” says Professor Johnson. “We were just standing in the hall talking about how difficult it is to prove discriminatory intent.”

She thinks for a moment. “The faculty here is extraordinarily present,” she says. “They get along well. Everybody knows everybody else. Your kids play soccer with their kids. That produces more contact, which leads to more cooperation. And there are parts of it that are just more fun,” she adds. “You get to argue with your co-author. You have someone to ask to do the parts that are less interesting for you. It’s a shortened process. If you wrote an article that was a reply to someone you disagreed with, it might take two years before you completed your dialogue. With collaboration, you get immediate feedback. You have more expertise. And it’s a much richer experience. Even with doctrinal pieces—they turn out better.”

“Collaboration usually connotes joint authorship, but that’s not always the case,” says Professor Hillman. “I wrote a paper that was an empirical study which was published in the Columbia Law Review. Ted helped me put together the survey and helped with the analysis of the data. That’s an important form of collaboration, too. There’s tons of that here. We all read each other’s work and give each other comments,” he continues. “Kevin [Clermont] has given tons of time to projects of mine, and I’ve given some to him, although probably not as much,” he adds. “We try especially to help the younger faculty.”

One problem continues to vex collaborators. When promotion or tenure decisions are made in humanities departments, committees prefer to see articles published by single authors in refereed journals. Many humanities departments do not weigh work done in collaboration with other faculty members as heavily as work written by a single candidate, and many law schools share that view. These circumstances may explain in part why more of the collaborative work at Cornell Law School is done by tenured faculty.

The scholars interviewed for this article agreed that Cornell Law School is an environment in which it is easy for collaborative relationships to flourish. In the hard sciences, collaborative work is thought to show tenure committees that researchers have good networks. Committees believe scientists who work with other scientists are more likely to secure external funding. Contributors to collaborative articles which report the results of scientific research may be asked to submit records that specify which sections of an article they wrote, or how much of the data analysis they carried out, but the articles are not viewed as less valuable contributions.
At the end of their article on collaborative legal scholarship, George and Guthrie recommend that the ABA change its standards and move to endorse collaborative work.11 They propose that law schools “adopt formal mentoring relationships” between senior and junior faculty, hold seminars which feature collaborative work, and work to encourage student collaboration.12

The Law School hasn’t adopted any of these measures formally; it may not be necessary. George and Guthrie’s most important recommendation is that law schools try to cultivate a scholarly environment that fosters “a concentration of active collaborators.”13 And that, it seems, is what this Law School has already done.


2. George and Guthrie looked at two different groups of law reviews. The range quoted, 5-28 percent, represents the combined outside range.

3. It might also be argued that the cause-and-effect relationship works the other way, too: that the atmosphere of cooperation among the Law School faculty has helped foster the commitment to empirical legal studies.

4. op. cit., p. 4.


10. The question is of special concern in cases where the candidates are women. A study done in 2000 showed that identical curriculum vitae featuring a number of collaborative articles were valued less highly when the name at the top of the paper belonged to a woman; collaboration was then taken as a sign of intellectual weakness, or dilution of initiative. Women were found just as likely to make these judgments as men were. Steinpreis, Rhea, et al., “The Impact of Gender on the Review of the Curricula Vitae of Job Applicants and Tenure Candidates: A National Empirical Study,” 41 Sex Roles: A Journal of Research (Oct. 1999). It would be surprising if minority candidates were not subject to similar implicit biases.


12. ibid., 17-8.

13. ibid., 17.
Editor’s Note: The following list highlights the publications produced by the Cornell Law School faculty during the 2003–2004 academic year.

**GREGORY S. ALEXANDER**  
*A. Robert Noll Professor of Law*

**CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:**  

**ONLINE PUBLICATION:**  

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**JOEL ATLAS**  
*Senior Lecturer, The Lawyering Program*

**ARTICLES:**  

**OTHER:**  

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**JOHN J. BARCELÓ**  
*William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law and Elizabeth and Arthur Reich Director, Leo and Arvilla Berger International Legal Studies Program*

**ARTICLE:**  

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**JOHN H. BLUME**  
*Associate Professor of Law and Director, Cornell Death Penalty Project*

**CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:**  

**ARTICLES:**  


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**THOMAS R. BRUCE**  
*Director, Legal Information Institute*

**CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:**  

---

**KEVIN M. CLERMONT**  
*James and Mark Flanagan Professor of Law*

**BOOKS:**  


Contributions to Book:

Articles:

Roger C. Cramton
Robert S. Stevens Professor of Law, Emeritus

Contribution to Book:

Article:

Theodore Eisenberg
Henry Allen Mark Professor of Law

Case Books:

Contribution to Book:

Working Papers:


Articles:

Cynthia R. Farina
Professor of Law

Book:

Stephen P. Garvey
Professor of Law

Book:

Contributions to Books:

Articles:
**Claire M. Germain**

*Edward Cornell Law Librarian and Professor of Law, Director of Joint Degree Programs, Paris and Berlin*

**Book:**

**Robert A. Green**

*Professor of Law*

**Contribution to Book:**

**George A. Hay**

*Edward Cornell Professor of Law and Professor of Economics*

**Contribution to Book:**

**Articles:**

**Michael Heise**

*Professor of Law*

**Contribution to Book:**

**Articles:**


**James A. Henderson Jr.**

*Frank B. Ingersoll Professor of Law*

**Case Book:**

**Article:**

**Robert A. Hillman**

*Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law*

**Book:**

**Robert C. Hockett**

*Assistant Professor of Law*

**Article:**

**Sheri Lynn Johnson**

*Professor of Law and Assistant Director, Cornell Death Penalty Project*

**Articles:**

**Douglas A. Kysar**  
Associate Professor of Law  

Articles:  

**Jeffrey S. Lehman**  
President of the University and Professor of Law  

Article:  

**Peter W. Martin**  
Jane M.G. Foster Professor of Law  

Case Book:  
Learning about Social Security—Compiled Readings and Multimedia Course (Legal Information Institute, rev. 2004), http://www.law.cornell.edu/socsec/course/  

**Muna B. Ndulo**  
Professor of Law and Director, Cornell University’s Institute for African Development  

Book:  

Articles:  

**Annelise Riles**  
Professor of Law and Professor of Anthropology  

Contribution to Books:  
“Law as Object,” in Law and Empire in the Pacific: Fiji and Hawaii 187-212 (Santa Fe, NM: School of American Research Press, Sally Merry and Donald Brenneis, eds. 2004).

Articles:  

**Stewart J. Schwab**  
The Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law  

Working Paper:  

Articles:  
“The Employment Consequences of Wrongful-Discharge Laws: Large, Small, or None at All?” (with David Autor and John J. Donohue III) 94 American Economic Review 2 (May 2004).  


EMILY L. SHERWIN
Professor of Law

CONTRIBUTION TO BOOK:

ARTICLES:


BOOK REVIEW:
Review of Alan R. Goldman’s Practical Rules: When We Need Them and When We Don’t, 113 Ethics 414 (2003)

STEVEN H. SHIFFRIN
Professor of Law

ARTICLE:

GARY S. SIMSON
Professor of Law

BOOK REVIEW:

ROBERT S. SUMMERS
William G. McRoberts Research Professor in the Administration of the Law

BOOKS:

CASEBOOK:

ARTICLES:


W. BRADLEY WENDEL
Associate Professor of Law

BOOK:

ARTICLES:


“Reason and Authority in Legal Ethics,” American Philosophical Association Newsletter on Philosophy and Law (Spring 2003), at 171.


“Regulation of Lawyers Without the Code, the Rules, or the Restatement: Or, What Do Honor and Shame Have to do with Civil Discovery Practice?” 71 Fordham Law Review 1567 (2003).


WILLIAM H. WESCHLER
Professor of Law

ARTICLE:


WILLIAM S. WERLETH
Professor of Law

ARTICLE:


MARTIN T. WELLS
Professor of Social Statistics and Elected Member of the Law Faculty

ARTICLE
New Permanent Faculty
Cornell Law School is pleased to welcome four new permanent faculty members. These include Robert C. Hockett, Mitchel de S.O.-l’E. Lasser, Bernadette A. Meyler, and W. Bradley Wendel.

Robert C. Hockett began his appointment at Cornell Law School on July 1. A Rhodes Scholar, he received a B.A. in philosophy and economics and an M.A. in philosophy and mathematical logic from Oxford University. He earned a J.D. at the University of Kansas, where he became a member of the Order of the Coif, received a Rice Scholarship, and won faculty awards for Most Outstanding Scholarship and Most Outstanding Service. From 1999 to 2000, he clerked for Hon. Deanell Reece Tacha, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

Professor Hockett was a legal intern and then a consultant with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C. Following his clerkship, he earned an LL.M. at Yale Law School, followed by a J.S.D. During his doctoral years at Yale, Professor Hockett served as a junior member of the faculty in the capacities of tutor in law and senior research scholar in law. During his final year at Yale, he taught both as an adjunct professor at the University of Connecticut School of Law, and as a teaching fellow at Harvard University.

Professor Hockett’s principal research and teaching interests lie in the fields of organizational and financial law and economics, particularly as these bear upon and are borne upon by economic “globalization” and distributive justice concerns. Professor Hockett’s most recent publication is “Just Insurance Through Global Macro-Hedging: Information, Distributive Equity, Efficiency and New Markets for Systemic-Income-Risk-Pricing and -Training in a ‘New Economy’,” 25 University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Economic Law 107-257 (2004). He has also published articles in the Columbia Journal of Transnational Law and International Legal Perspectives, and has articles forthcoming in the Cardozo Law Review, the George Washington International Law Review, Metaphilosophy, and the Proceedings of the American Society of International Law.

Professor Hockett’s first class at Cornell this semester is on Business Organizations, to be followed by a class on Financial Institutions in the spring term. “I knew that Cornell—its superlative and energetic faculty and staff, its bright and eager students, the full environment in the broadest sense—would prove wonderfully stimulating and congenial,” Professor Hockett reported at the start of the semester, “but even in the relatively short span of time that has elapsed since my arrival this summer it has far exceeded even the keenest of those earlier anticipations. I can see why people fall so in love with this place.” Professor Hockett notes further that this impression has only grown stronger in the first week of classes; and he doubts, after the wet summer, that even a protracted winter could dampen that view!

Mitchel de S.-O.l’E. Lasser returned to Cornell Law School this summer as a full professor. In the fall of 2003 he was a visitor at Cornell from the University of Utah’s S. J. Quinney College of Law, where he was the Samuel D. Thurman Professor of Law.

After receiving a B. A. (summa cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa) in 1986 from Yale University, Professor Lasser earned a J.D. in 1989 from Harvard Law School. He returned to Yale to receive an M.A. in 1990 (French literature) and a Ph.D. in 1995 (comparative literature). He was a Fulbright Scholar in France from 1993-94, where he researched the French civil judicial system. He was a Whiting Fellow and an Enders Fellow at Yale University, where he taught constitutional law, civil rights, and liberties and problems in cultural criticism before joining the S.J. Quinney College of Law faculty at the University of Utah in 1995.

Continuing his comparative and international interests, Professor Lasser has had ongoing visiting relationships with the University of Paris-I Panthéon-Sorbonne, and the Universities of Lausanne and Geneva. He held the Distinguished Visiting Chair
at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy during the spring 2003 term.


At Cornell, Professor Lasser is teaching the Law of the European Union in the fall term and two courses in the spring term: Comparative Law—The Civil Law Tradition, and a seminar on Comparative Constitutional Law.

“It really is both a great pleasure to join the Cornell faculty and an enormous honor to take part in Cornell’s legendary comparative and international law traditions,” said Professor Lasser. “Given the quality of the students, the faculty, the connections, the libraries, the administration and the staff, there is simply no limit to the work we can accomplish here.”

The Law School’s third new professor is Bernadette A. Meyler. She received an A.B. from Harvard College in 1995. Professor Meyler went on to earn a J.D. from Stanford Law School in 2003, where she was a member of the Order of the Coif, senior symposium editor for the *Stanford Law Review*, and editor for the *Stanford Journal of International Law*. Following law school, Professor Meyler clerked for Hon. Robert A. Katzmann of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. She received a Mellon Fellowship in Humanistic Studies and a Chancellor’s Fellowship to study literature at the University of California, Irvine, where she was awarded an M.A. in English. Professor Meyler has recently completed a dissertation, “Theaters of Pardoning: Sovereignty and Judgment from Shakespeare to Kant,” which she plans to publish in the near future.


She is teaching Constitutional Law this fall, and will teach History of the Common Law in England and America during the spring term. “I am delighted to join the fascinating and multifaceted community at the Law School, and look forward to meeting all those who form a part of it,” said Professor Meyler as the semester was starting.

Another new member of the law faculty is W. Bradley Wendel, who returns to Cornell Law School as a permanent member after visiting the school during the spring 2003 term. Professor Wendel is from Washington and Lee Law School, where he was a member of the faculty from 1999–2004, and held the title of alumni faculty fellow from 2002-03.


Professor Wendel’s main areas of interest include professional responsibility and legal ethics. He is teaching a Torts section and The Law Governing Lawyers in the fall term, and will teach Ethical Issues in Civil Litigation in the spring. “I am honored to be joining the Cornell Law School faculty, which is truly unique in its dedication to both excellent teaching and sophisticated scholarship.”
Jens C. Dammann, Nicholas C. (“Nico”) Howson, and Lily Kahng

Visiting Professors
The Law School welcomed visiting professors Jens C. Dammann and Nicholas C. Howson, and a returning professor, Lily Kahng, during the fall semester.

**Jens C. Dammann** visits the Cornell Law School from Germany, where since 2002 he has been a research fellow in Intellectual Property, Competition, and Tax Law with the Max Planck Institute in Munich. He completed his first state exam in 1997 (sehr gut) at Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University in Frankfurt am Main, and his second state exam in 2000 (gut) in Schleswig-Holstein. During this time, from 1998 to 2000, Professor Dammann served as a law clerk for the state of Schleswig-Holstein. In 2001 he went on to earn an LL.M. from Yale Law School, followed by a J.S.D. in 2003.

During the fall term at Cornell, Professor Dammann is teaching Comparative Corporate Law and Advanced Corporate Law. In the spring, he will teach Business Organizations. His principle teaching and writing interests include corporate law, law and economics, European Union law, and antidiscrimination law. His most recent article is “Freedom of Choice in European Corporate Law,” which appeared in 29 Yale Journal of International Law 477 (2004). On starting his fall term at Cornell, Professor Dammann reports, “I am delighted to have the opportunity to teach here at Cornell.”

The second visitor this year is **Nicholas C. (“Nico”) Howson**, presently of counsel with the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, and previously partner of the firm, with postings in New York, London, Paris, and Beijing. He received a B.A. (magna cum laude) in 1983 from Williams College, and then was a Graduate Exchange Fellow at Shanghai’s Fudan University from 1983 to 1985, studying late imperial/early republican Chinese literature. In 1988 he earned a J.D. from Columbia Law School, where he was the Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, and won both the Samuel I. Rosenman Prize for Academic Excellence and Citizenship, and the David M. Berger Prize for Public International Law. After law school, and before commencing practice at Paul, Weiss, he did research on Chinese legal history (Qing penal code) at Beijing University and the China University of Politics and Law on a Ford Foundation/CLEEC Fellowship.

During his practice career as a corporate and transactional lawyer, Professor Howson specialized in corporate and securities work, participating in the first 144A offering from Europe, the first direct IPO from the People’s Republic of China to the New York Stock Exchange, the first debt offering by a Chinese company into the U.S. debt capital markets, and the first private placement of shares in a Chinese company to foreign buyers. He was also actively involved in major project finance deals throughout Asia, primarily oil and gas, power generation, toll road, and LNG financings. From the late 1990s he managed the Paul, Weiss practice in the PRC, based in Beijing and New York.

Professor Howson has taught at Columbia Law School since 1995, and taught and was in residence at the Harvard Law School during the 2003-04 academic year. He has published and lectured widely in the United States, Europe and China. He is chair of the Asian Affairs Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for the 2004-07 term, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and serves on the Board of Visitors of the Columbia Law School. At Cornell Law School this term, he is teaching a course on Investment in the People’s Republic of China. In the spring he will teach the course on Securities Regulations, and a seminar on China-International Engagement and Domestic Legal Reform.

Professor Howson says he is thrilled to be part of the dynamic Cornell Law School community, and to participate in the already well-established international law and Asian law programs.

A third visitor this fall semester is **Lily Kahng**, who returns to Cornell Law School from Seattle University Law School, where she has been an associate professor since 2001. Professor Kahng earned an A.B. degree in 1980 at Princeton University, a J.D. in 1984 from Columbia University School of Law, and an LL.M. (taxation) from New York University School of Law. She was an associate with the New York law firm of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett from 1985 to 1989, and a vice president of Salomon Brothers Inc., New York from 1989 to 1991. She began her academic career as an acting assistant professor at New York University School of Law in 1991. In 1993, she came to Cornell Law School as an associate professor. She took leave from Cornell in from 1998 to 2001 to serve as attorney advisor for the Office of Tax Policy at the Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C.
Her writing and teaching interests include federal income taxation, estate and gift taxation, and tax policy. Professor Kahng is teaching two courses this semester: Federal Income Taxation and Estate and Gift Taxation.

**Distinguished Practitioner-in-Residence**

During the fall semester, the Cornell Law School is honored to have **Susan Nial** visit as the latest Distinguished Practitioner-in-Residence. Ms. Nial earned a B.E.S. at the University of Bridgeport in 1983, and was awarded a J.D. (summa cum laude) in 1986 from the University of Bridgeport Law School. She practiced law as an associate with Debevoise & Plimpton in New York from 1986 to 1988, and then joined the Charleston, South Carolina law firm of Ness, Motley, Loadholt, Richardson & Poole. During her time with Ness, Motley, her private counsel representations included serving as lead counsel for the State of New Jersey in *New Jersey v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., et al.*, and as special assistant attorney general for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in *Commonwealth v. Philip Morris, Inc., et al.* She served as pro bono visiting attorney for the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund in New York from January through April of 2003.

More recently, Ms. Nial serves on the Board of Directors of The Hastings Center, located in Garrison, New York. The Center collaborates with policymakers in the private as well as the public sector, and assists them in analyzing the ethical dimensions of their work.


During the fall semester, Ms. Nial is teaching Advanced Civil Procedure: Complex Litigation. “I always like to emphasize that I am a plaintiff’s trial lawyer. It is the plaintiff’s trial lawyer who provides a counterbalance to the obvious power and resources of corporate defendants, and levels the playing field for the injured plaintiff. My experience working for individuals who have been injured has been the impetus for all of my work in the area of complex litigation. As Judge Weinstein has written, these individuals should be the ‘focus of our concern,’ as they are the ‘customers of the law business.’ It is this concern that I sought to weave into the procedural and doctrinal content of my complex litigation course in order to provide a context for the important work being done in this area. Cornell Law School gave me a great opportunity to both satisfy my curiosity about the art of teaching law, and to inject a bit of the real world into the classroom experience of my students. I have enjoyed my time at Cornell—interacting with my faculty colleagues, lively discussions with my students and relishing the unique accommodations in the Tower.”

**Lawyering Program’s Visiting Faculty**

This year the Lawyering Program is delighted to have two visiting faculty members. One of the visitors, **Tammy A. Davis**, received her J.D. from the Cornell Law School in 1993. After graduation, Ms. Davis worked for four years as a litigation associate in the New York office of Rogers & Wells (now Clifford, Chance, Rogers & Wells). Before returning to Ithaca, Ms. Davis spent five years in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), a developing island nation in the Pacific. In the FSM, she served as a staff attorney and then general counsel to the Supreme Court of the FSM, and taught Criminal Procedure, Constitutional Law, Litigation Skills, Contracts, Real Property, and Torts as part of the Trial Counselor program at the College of

Leslie Knight and Tammy A. Davis discussing a student’s writing assignment
Micronesia. She also planned and conducted training programs on substantive law and courtroom procedures for lay judges in the FSM.

According to Ms. Davis, “Ithaca is a world away from Micronesia, but moving here felt like coming home. It’s a great place to be, and I am thrilled to be back at the Cornell Law School and teaching in the Lawyering Program. I have enjoyed the opportunity to work with and learn from the other Lawyering Program faculty, and I look forward to meeting the incoming class of 2007 and working closely with them as they develop and hone their legal writing skills.”

The second visitor, Leslie Knight, is a 1993 graduate of the University of California, Davis, School of Law. After graduation, Ms. Knight practiced family law with another UC Davis alumna for three years before opening her own private practice in Davis. In 1999, Ms. Knight joined UC Davis’s faculty as the supervising attorney for the Family Protection Clinic, the first program in California to be funded by a grant from the Department of Justice Office of Violence Against Women Civil Legal Assistance. At UC Davis, Ms. Knight also taught courses in Legal Writing, Family Law, and Marital Property. This past summer, Ms. Knight taught Community Property at McGeorge Law School in Sacramento.

Ms. Knight said that she is “thrilled to have the opportunity to teach at Cornell Law School, and to live in Ithaca. The Lawyering faculty has been wonderful, and has made me feel right at home.”

Visitor in Clinic
Elizabeth (Betsy) McCormick joined the Law School community in July as a visiting lecturer in the Legal Aid Clinic for the 2004-2005 academic year. She was the William R. Davis Clinical Fellow at the University of Connecticut School of Law from 2000 to 2004. She practices and teaches in the areas of public interest and human rights.

Ms. McCormick received a B.A. in 1985 from Fordham University, an M.A. in 1989 from New York University, and a J.D. in 1994 from Georgetown University Law Center. She has served as the assistant defender for the Defender Association of Philadelphia, and as assistant attorney general with the Federated States of Micronesia Department of Justice. Ms. McCormick will be teaching Public Interest Clinic I and II.

Multiple High Court Rulings Cite Work By Cornell Law Faculty
Recent decisions by both the U.S. Supreme Court and the New York Court of Appeals have cited articles by Cornell Law School professors Theodore Eisenberg, Sheri Lynn Johnson, Stephen P. Garvey, John H. Blume, Gary J. Simson, and Martin T. Wells.

In People v. Stephen LaValle, the New York State Court of Appeals upheld Mr. LaValle’s rape and murder convictions, but vacated the death sentence. Part of the court’s decision (available online at the Law School’s Legal Information Institute at http://www.law.cornell.edu/ny/cap/) was based on a study of South Carolina jury deliberations published by Professors Eisenberg and Wells in “Victim Characteristics and Victim Impact Evidence in South Carolina Capital Cases,” 88 Cornell Law Review 306 (2003). The Court also cited an article by Professor Garvey entitled “Aggravation and Mitigation in Capital Cases: What do Jurors Think?” from the 98 Columbia Law Review 1538–76 (1998). The Court states, “[T]hese studies provide the best available insight into jury behavior.” Later in the opinion the Court said, “Indeed, a key motivation for jurors to vote for the death penalty is undoubtedly their fear that a defendant will otherwise pose a danger on the streets…(citations deleted). Our State Constitution does not permit a death sentence imposed by jurors who may have chosen that option based on rank speculation about a defendant’s eventual release into society.” In addition to requesting resentencing for Mr. LaValle, the Court asked for new instructions from the New York Legislature regarding deadlocked juries.

In July, in Schriro v. Summerlin (available online at http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that its earlier decision in Ring v. Arizona, requiring juries rather than judges to decide between life imprisonment and the death penalty, does not apply retroactively. Justice Scalia, delivering the opinion of the Court, referred to two articles from the Cornell Law Review, including “Deadly Confusion: Juror Instructions in Capital Cases,” by Professors Eisenberg and Wells. They also cited an article by Professor Garvey, “The Emotional Economy of Capital Sentencing,” 75 New York University Law Review 26–73 (2000). “When so many presumably reasonable minds continue to disagree over whether juries are better factfinders at all, we cannot confidently say that judicial factfinding seriously diminishes accuracy as to produce an ‘impermissibly large risk’ of injustice,” Justice Scalia wrote in his opinion for the Court (emphasis in original). “The continuing reliance by
courts on high-quality empirical research shows the strong demand for such scholarship,” said Professor Eisenberg when he saw the rulings.

In the Supreme Court ruling on *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain et al.*, Justice Souter delivered the opinion of the Court on a civil case in which Dr. Alvarez-Machain claimed the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration orchestrated his abduction from Mexico in order to file criminal charges against him in the U.S. Dr. Alvarez-Machain sued one of the DEA abductors, Mr. Sosa, for violating customary international law. In his opinion, which held that Dr. Alvarez-Machain was not entitled to a remedy under either the Federal Tort Claims Act or the Alien Tort Statute, Justice Souter quoted Professor Simson’s article from 36 *Cornell International Law Journal* 125-33 (2003). “It is true that the traditional approach to choice of substantive tort law has lost favor, Simson, ‘The Choice-of-Law Revolution in the United States: Notes on Rereading Von Mehren’.” The full text of the opinion is available online at http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/03-339.ZS.html.

There is every expectation that the work of Cornell law faculty will continue to be consulted as the nation’s highest courts start their new terms this fall. “It’s remarkable for so many members of one law faculty to be cited in important court decisions in a single term,” said Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law David Wippman. “It’s a real tribute to the productivity and quality of our faculty.”

**Justice Ginsburg Comments on Women’s Advances in Law**

Cornell Law School students scored a coup when they persuaded Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg to comment in print on women’s advances in the law profession. The just-published volume 89 of the *Cornell Law Review* contains Justice Ginsburg’s “Remarks on Women’s Progress at the Bar and on the Bench.” It includes, among other things, her lively, candid assessment of the bad old days, when the prevailing view among “men of the bench and bar” was that “women and lawyering, no less judging, do not mix.” Justice Ginsburg’s spirited reply: “It ain’t necessarily so.”

Justice Ginsburg, who earned an A.B. at Cornell in 1954, recalled that law firms were not hiring women when she graduated from Columbia Law School in 1959, trying for first in her class. (Despite her high standing, she received not one job offer from a law firm, and instead accepted a clerkship with a federal district judge in New York). Nor were women students greeted with open arms by law schools back then, Justice Ginsburg noted. She quoted the president of Harvard, asked during World War II how that university’s law school was faring: “[It’s] not as bad as we thought,’ he responded. ‘We have seventy-five students, and we haven’t had to admit any women.’” Not much had changed by the Vietnam War era, Justice Ginsburg observed. Harvard’s president of that era, also worried about the draft’s toll, said: ‘We shall be left with the blind, the lame, and the women.’”

But “despite the chill air, female lawyers would not be put down,” Justice Ginsburg continued. Today, women account for more than fifty percent of the entering law school classes, up considerably from the three to four and a half percent from 1947 to 1967. They also now make up thirty percent of the U.S. bar, up from three percent in the early 1960s, she said.

Justice Ginsburg credited former President Jimmy Carter with appointing “a barrier-breaking number of women—forty—to lifetime federal judgeships.” Before that, only one woman sat on a federal court of appeals bench and only five served among the nation’s 399 district court judges. “Once Carter appointed women to the bench in numbers, there was no turning back,” Justice Ginsburg said. Ronald Reagan appointed the first woman to the Supreme Court, Sandra Day O’Connor, during his presidency. Bill Clinton more than doubled Carter’s record as president, appointing 104 women to federal judgeships. George H. W. Bush appointed thirty-six women to federal judgeships during his single term as president, and so far President George W. Bush has appointed thirty-three, Justice Ginsburg noted.

Pondering what might have kept women out of the profession for so long before those shifts, Justice Ginsburg reviewed, then dismissed, the range of male arguments in opposition—from the prediction that women would not put their degrees to full use, to what she called “the ‘potty problem’”—the absence of adequate bathrooms in judges’ chambers for women. “Times have indeed changed,” she stated. “To mark my 1993 appointment to the Supreme Court, my colleagues ordered the installation of a women’s bathroom in the justices’ robing room, its size precisely the same as the men’s.”

Justice Ginsburg urged the United States to continue on the path of racial and ethnic as well as gender inclusivity for future appointments of judges, and to follow the leads of Canada and New Zealand and appoint a woman as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Quoting former Minnesota Supreme Court Justice Jeanne Coyne, Justice Ginsburg asserted: “At the end of the day, ‘a wise old man and a wise old woman will reach the same decision.’”

“When President Clinton announced that he had nominated then-judge Justice Ginsburg to the bench, he called her the Thurgood Marshall of gender equality law,” in recognition of her leadership litigating on behalf of women’s rights during the
1970s,” said Trevor Morrison, a former law clerk to Justice Ginsburg who is now an assistant professor at Cornell Law School. “She has continued to play a leading role on the Supreme Court in matters of gender equality, but she has also distinguished herself as a wise and important jurist in a variety of other areas, ranging from civil procedure to disability rights, copyright law to the death penalty.”

Justice Ginsburg’s article was adapted from a talk she gave in October 2003 to the National Association of Woman Judges in Washington, D.C. For copies of the article, contact Susan Pado at (607) 255-2287.

Law Student Awarded Fulbright Grant

William E. Fork ’06 is one of ten Cornell students to be awarded the prestigious government-funded Fulbright grant for the 2004–2005 academic year. Typically, fewer than twenty law students in the United States are selected to study under the Fulbright grant. His project is titled on “Comparative German and American Energy Deregulation,” and involves studying and preparing a thesis in Germany in the coming academic year.

Prior to attending Bucerius Law School in Hamburg and conducting research at Humboldt Law School in Berlin, Mr. Fork will attend the OECD International School of Nuclear Law in Montpellier, France. “I’m very much looking forward to studying international legal issues ranging from nuclear non-proliferation to energy deregulation, and sincerely hope that comparative research may help ensure that future energy systems are reliable, efficient, and environmentally safe.” Following his research in Germany, Mr. Fork plans to attend the Cornell Law Summer Institute in Paris as part of the joint J.D.-LL.M program in international and comparative law. “The Law School is delighted that one of our current students has been selected for this prestigious grant. I am confident that Mr. Fork’s career path will be enhanced by his study in Germany,” said Anne Lukingbeal, associate dean and dean of students. “We look forward to his return to Cornell Law School next year.”

Sponsored by the Department of State, Fulbright grants are awarded on a nationally competitive basis to U.S. citizens, nationals, and permanent residents who are graduate students or will have earned their bachelor’s degrees prior to September, 2003. Fulbright grants are for research abroad and cover travel and living costs, any necessary tuition at overseas universities, health insurance, and a variable research allowance for the projects.

“We are very pleased with this Fulbright grant for Will Fork and his exciting program of study,” said Stewart J. Schwab, the Allan R. Tessler Dean of the Law School. “It solidifies important ties we have with prominent German law faculties.”

Professor Okko Behrends Visits

Okko Behrends, Professor of Roman Law, Civil Law, and the History of Modern Private Law at the University of Göttingen in Germany, visited the Law School and the College of Arts and Sciences from August 22 to September 5. Professor Behrends was appointed an Andrew Dickson White Professor-at-Large at Cornell University in the spring of 2004 for a term of six years.

During his visit to Cornell as an A.D. White professor, Professor Behrends lectured at the Law School in Professor Summers’s contracts class on “The Roman Law of Sale and Modern Times,” and in Professor Wippman’s International Human Rights seminar on “The Roman Empire and Its Growth as a Legal Order by Just Wars.” He also lectured in Professor Summers’s American Legal Theory seminar on “Rudolf von Jhering and Form in the Law,” and in Professor Bradley Wendel’s course, The Law Governing Lawyers, on “The Role of Professional Lawyers in the Roman Republic.”

Professor Behrends is one of Europe’s most distinguished scholars of Roman law and modern civil law. His range of expertise extends from the origins of Roman law in the early Roman Republic to the current German constitution, and also deals with Greek—especially Hellenistic—philosophy. In addition, he specializes in aspects of ancient life such as surveying land and legal rights, the quartering system, defeated non-citizen barbarians, mercenaries, grave robbery, and tomb desecration. He has lectured widely in Europe and China. In 1993, he delivered the annual Stevens Lecture at the Cornell Law School, a talk entitled “What Is Classical about Classical Roman Law?”
Leading British Labor Law Academic Visits

On April 29, the Law School hosted a visit by Professor Sir Bob Hepple, Queen’s Counsel and Fellow of the British Academy. Professor Hepple is an emeritus member of the University of Cambridge Faculty of Law and an emeritus Master of Clare College.

One of Britain’s leading authorities on labor and employment law, he has worked as an independent expert for the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the European Union. He is currently writing a book on labor laws and global trade. His Berger International Speaker Series lecture at the Law School was entitled “Can GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) Schemes Linked to Labour Rights Survive Challenge in the WTO? Implications of the India-GSP Case.”

The Trial at Cornell

“So long as there have been slanderers, there have been false accusations…” So begins The Trial, Franz Kafka’s prophetic novel. And so, too, begins the first chapter in Cornell University’s fourth annual New Student Reading Project. First published in 1925, The Trial is required reading for more than 3,000 incoming students. This year the Law School’s new students were also included as part of the 2004 Cornell Law School Reading Project. If previous reading projects are any indication, students and faculty, as well as the Cornell and Ithaca communities, will have plenty to say about Kafka’s prescient masterpiece.

More than 20,000 alumni will also join in what has become an annual rite of passage for new students. The unprecedented number of alumni participating in the reading is “amazing evidence of alumni desire to remain close to the intellectual life of the campus,” reported Isaac Kramnick, vice provost for undergraduate education. Interested alumni may also join in the cybertower discussion of The Trial, featuring Law School Professor Faust Rossi, through the project’s site at http://reading.cornell.edu. “Kafka’s narrative on its face is about law and legal process,” says Professor Rossi. “But its literary greatness flows from other multi-layered themes of religious aspiration and psychological guilt.”

Incoming students received copies of a special Cornell University edition of The Trial in their orientation materials. The text is a recent translation from the German by Breon Mitchell, professor of German Studies and comparative literature at Indiana University, aided by an international team of experts. Mr. Mitchell’s translation endeavors to restore the text as closely as possible to the original manuscript, left unfinished when Kafka died in 1924. On August 20, as part of the Law School’s orientation, Mr. Mitchell provided a personal account of his experience while translating the Kafka book. The original 1925 volume—and subsequent editions—were edited “according to the standards of the day,” and scholars believe many errors were made. According to the publisher’s book notes, Mr. Mitchell’s version has “restored the text, the sequence of chapters, and their division to create a version that is as close as possible to the way the author left it.”

In The Trial, Joseph K., a banker, must defend himself against charges that are never described to him, through the alienating processes of an illogical legal system. Vice Provost Kramnick said the novel pits protagonist Joseph K., “a lonely, isolated individual,” against “the impenetrable, incomprehensible, bureaucratic and juridical nightmares of an impersonal, unfeeling world.” Vice Provost Kramnick continued, “In the age of the Patriot Act, the book raises all kinds of questions about the nature of justice and the role of the state.”

During the first weeks of the new semester, numerous discussion groups in Myron Taylor Hall, led by the law professors who teach first-year classes, delved into the book and its meaning in today’s society. Much of The Trial narrates Joseph K.’s confrontation with the apparatus of the law, an omnipresent system of the administration of justice under which he stands accused. Certainly this system of justice seems in violation of elementary standards of fairness. How, readers were asked, would they describe the principles of justice that were violated in K.’s trial?

Discussions of this and similar questions should continue as the year progresses. “Franz Kafka wrote, ‘I think we ought to read only the kind of books that wound and stab us… A book must be the axe for the frozen sea inside us.’ This is the idea at the heart of the New Student Reading Project,” wrote Provost Biddy Martin in her online introduction to The Trial. “Each book we read together becomes an opportunity to learn more about ourselves and about the community we share.”

Professor Riles Continues as Editor of PolLAR

Professor Annelise Riles will continue to edit PolLAR: the Political and Legal Anthropology Review after having completed a three-year editorship this May. The semiannual journal, released in May and November, is published by the Association for Political and Legal Anthropology, a division of the American Anthro-
pological Association, and is supported by Cornell Law School and the Department of Anthropology at Cornell University. Two Cornell faculty members serve on the editorial board: Hiro Miyazaki, professor of anthropology, and Vilma Santiago-Irizary, associate professor of anthropology and Latino studies, while Cornell Law and graduate students are also involved in the editorial process.

PoLAR, a compilation of articles, book reviews, syllabi, and grant proposals, is groundbreaking in its broad conceptualization of the anthropology of law and politics. The journal engages “anthropologists interested in law, bureaucracy, politics, international institutions, human rights, statehood, property, criminality, social movements, and many other topics in new ethnographic contexts,” noted Professor Riles.

Founded in 1991 by Rebecca Redwood French of SUNY Law School in Buffalo, PoLAR was brought to Cornell by Professor Riles when she came to Cornell as a faculty member in the Law School and the Department of Anthropology. During Professor Riles’ editorship, PoLAR has covered such issues and symposia as debates between legal and anthropological scholars about the nature of law, the Latin American tradition of legal anthropology, “Ethnography in the Realm of the Pragmatic,” and the ethnography of human rights. The recent May 2004 issue featured an article by Mahmood Mamdani, a political anthropologist at Columbia University, on the “act of choice” of the suicide bomber, with responses by Myron Aronoff and Iris Jean-Klein.

For more information about subscribing or contributing to PoLAR, please visit its website at http://www.aaanet.org/apla/polar.html.

Death Penalty Conference

On April 5, the Cornell Death Penalty Project and the William and Mary Bill of Rights Institute sponsored a day-long conference. The conference addressed a variety of issues, including the influence of international law and norms on the administration of the death penalty in the United States, as well as the effect U.S. adherence to the death penalty has had on U.S.-foreign relations. The conference brought together international lawyers, academics, members of non-governmental organizations, and representatives from the U.S. State Department, Mexico, and the European Union.

Professors John H. Blume, Sheri Lynn Johnson and Muna Ndulo each moderated one of the conference panels. A good deal of the conference focused on the judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the Avena case, handed down less than a week before the start of the conference, in which the ICJ held that the United States had violated the Vienna Convention on Consular Notification by failing to notify Mexican nationals of their right to communicate with their consulate when detained by law enforcement officials. Lawyers representing both the United States and Mexico in the litigation before the ICJ participated in the conference, and discussed at length how the ICJ’s judgment should be interpreted, how it should be implemented, and its impact on Mexican nationals currently on death row in the U.S.

What is the Rule of Law Under Sharia?

More than fifty people turned out to hear acclaimed human rights lawyer Hawua Ibrahim speak on the “Sharia Law and Women: The Case of Amina Lawal,” on April 27. The guest lecture was organized by the Institute for African Development and the Berger Legal Studies Program.

Ms. Ibrahim used the case of Amina Lawal (the Nigerian woman whose death sentence by stoning for adultery attracted international attention) to illustrate the nature of the rule of law under Islamic law, sharia, a feminist perspective on sharia, and the possibilities for reform of the law. “Amina was powerless and had no voice,” explained Ms. Ibrahim. For the trial, Ms. Ibrahim and her legal team prepared fifteen grounds of appeal on issues of the law, facts, technicalities, and procedures. They lost on all grounds. They then appealed, and, as a result, on September 25, 2003, Ms. Lawal was acquitted. When Ms. Lawal was acquitted, Ms. Ibrahim said, “It is a victory for freedom.”

The importance of the case, according to Ms. Ibrahim, was that it upheld the constitutional principle of privacy of person, which is set out in Article 37 of the constitution of Nigeria. In addition, the appeal cited Article 36, which states, “In the determination of his civil rights and obligations, including any question or determination by or against any government or authority, a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality.” The trial also upheld international agreements, conventions, protocols, and treaties. The legal team took the conventions that had been decided upon globally and applied them locally. The case also raised the question of the supremacy of the law, the certainty of the law, the separation of powers, and respect for human rights. Most importantly, the victory cleared the way, making it easier for victims to return to their own communities to live.

“As lawyers, we are not challenging [sharia]—whether it is right or wrong—that is not our business ... Our argument had always been in all those cases, ‘Please follow the basic rule that this sharia code has laid out for you’.”

Ms. Ibrahim also spoke of her own struggles, and about how she was determined to become a lawyer despite fierce opposi-
Hawua Ibrahim (right) talking with a student in Myron Taylor Hall's Foyer after her speech on human rights

tion from her family. She was born and brought up a Muslim in a small village where girls were not permitted to go beyond elementary school. “At the age of twelve or thirteen, a girl should be ready for marriage. Somehow my mother was from a more enlightened family. I refused to get married because I thought, ‘I cannot get married, I want to get more education.’ I had picked up a newspaper on the road, and I saw a university graduate with a four-square cap. And I thought, ‘I must be like that person.’”

During the question-and-answer period, Ms. Ibrahim was asked if she has fears for her own safety. She replied, “I do feel uncomfortable, at times fearful ... When it comes to the issue of death, the moment you stone the first woman, there may be no stopping of it. And I cannot live with that. Because of that, I fight it. I fight my fear…”

Ms. Ibrahim’s legal team is now handling eleven cases in Sokoto, Nigeria, in which defendants have been sentenced to amputation. Nine of them are under the age of eighteen. The team has also handled four cases in which women were sentenced to be stoned to death. Currently, Ms. Ibrahim has tried forty-seven cases, all pro bono. “Money means different things to different people,” she says. “It is not my focus. Payment comes in immeasurable forms and in countless ways.”

Clarke Program Cosponsors Law and Development Conference

The conference, introduced by Roberto Unger, Roscoe Pound Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, was one of a number of cross-disciplinary conferences sponsored by the Clarke Program each year. The discussion began, necessarily, with a retrospective look at the emergence of law and development theory in the 1960s in response to the phenomenon of decolonization and modernity. The conference continued at the Statler Hotel and Johnson Art Museum with discussions of the applications and practices of law and development theory in recent years.

In a discussion about responsibility after military intervention, John Borneman of Princeton University noted that those at the conservative end of the political spectrum have traditionally espoused “Rule of Law” principles, and taken a utilitarian approach to American law. Professor Borneman argued that the neo-conservatives in the present administration—Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld, Perle, and Wolfowitz—have switched horses, deploying rhetoric from the left in support of military intervention and occupation in Iraq. The inconsistency of the administration’s application of democratic ideals, Professor Borneman observed, is paralleled by its consistency in manipulating the rhetorical forms of democracy. In a novel way, Bush’s ranking officials have supplanted “Rule of Law” ideals in their pursuit of a “global mission” of democratization.

In a later discussion on the practices of development, Patrick McAuslan, professor of law at the University of London, Birbeck College, noted that law and development theory began during the Age of Empire, when invaders used law to “develop” invadees through the seizure of land and usurpation of commerce. Professor McAuslan argued that law and development theory was not rediscovered in the 1990s, but rather wrongly abandoned for twenty-odd years between its inception and rethinking. Professor McAuslan concluded by arguing that current resources should support legal education, which would perfectly reconcile the invader/invitee, or external/internal, perspectives of law and development.

Professors Borneman and McAuslan both noted that countries of the Middle East and Central Asia were characterized as “Other” by the Western liberal “Us,” a characterization definitively law and development. Other topics during the two-day conference included the knowledge practices of law and social sciences and the particular epistemologies they implicate, development actors and their use of “Rule of Law” and other legal discourses, and law and development in international institutions and settings. By the end of the conference, participants had defined a new set of questions for the future of law and development by revisiting the discourses of modernization of the 1960s from the standpoint of current global concerns.

Clarke Program Cosponsors

Law and Development Conference

The Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture cosponsored a conference entitled “The Practice of Law and Development: Socio-Legal Approaches,” held from April 18 to 20 on the Cornell University campus. The conference gathered scholars and practitioners from the fields of law, economics, anthropology, history, and science studies. Panelists critically examined the past, present, and future of law and development discourse, which has re-emerged as a prominent social issue, given the current context of post-decolonialization, globalization, and military intervention.
In conjunction with the Clarke Program, the Law and Development conference was co-sponsored by the Cornell University Poverty, Inequality and Development Initiative, and the Cornell University Seminar on the Social Sciences. Each year, the Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture sponsors a number of conferences that bring together scholars and practitioners across disciplines from around the world. For more information about upcoming conferences, please visit the website of the Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture at www.lawschool.cornell.edu/international/asianlaw.

Clarke Program’s First Annual Japanese Legal Studies Conference


Professor Upham, who is also slated to deliver the annual Clarke Lecture for 2004–2005, discussed competing characterizations of the Japanese judiciary as political lackeys on the one hand, and dignified servants on the other. Annelise Riles presented her work on kinship theory as it relates to Japan’s commercial litigation explosion. Other preeminent Japanese legal scholars presented papers on Japan’s legal reforms, intellectual property battles, law and race privilege, and Japan’s market response to deregulation.

The first annual Japanese Legal Studies Conference was generously co-sponsored by Cornell’s East Asia Program (EAP). Affiliated with the Clarke Program, the EAP supports research, scholarship, and interdisciplinary education about East Asia throughout Cornell University. For more information about Cornell’s East Asia Program, please visit its website at http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/eastasia. For more information about upcoming Clarke Program conferences, please visit the website of the Clarke Program in East Asian Law and Culture at www.lawschool.cornell.edu/international/asianlaw.

Affirmative Action Conference

On June 23, the legal and policy consequences for higher education flowing from the Supreme Court’s affirmative action decisions, Grutter v. Bollinger and Gratz v. Bollinger, were the focus of a daylong conference sponsored by the Law School and Cornell’s Center for the Study of Inequality. The conference’s four panels drew from a range of academic disciplines and perspectives. Cornell Law School professors Trevor Morrison and Michael Heise spoke on the Court rulings and the rulings’ social scientific underpinnings, respectively.

The conference’s opening panel featured New York University Law School professor Deborah Malamud, and examined the legal opinions themselves. Professor Morrison, a former law clerk to Justice Ginsburg, commented on Malamud’s presentation, and led a discussion that contrasted the University of Michigan’s undergraduate and law school admissions programs. “In the view of Justice O’Connor,” Professor Malamud noted, “the law school’s program required individual evaluation of each application, while the undergraduate program did not.” This factual distinction, Professors Malamud and Morrison agreed, helped observers reconcile the different results reached by the Court in Grutter and Gratz.

University of Michigan Vice President and General Counsel Marvin Krislov led a discussion about how the Grutter and Gratz decisions will likely influence admissions office practices across the country. Princeton University sociologist Marta Tienda described the array of programs now in place that serve as alternatives to traditional affirmative action programs. Professor Heise noted the contribution of the nation’s K-12 educational system to affirmative action policies, and assessed the social scientific implications for the Court rulings.

Cornell University and the Law School were especially apt conference co-sponsors. Cornell President and Professor of Law Jeffrey Lehman, the former dean of the University of Michigan Law School, helped craft that law school’s affirmative action program, and led its successful legal defense before the Supreme Court (Grutter). The conference was both well attended and well received.

Summer Institute of International and Comparative Law in Paris

A total of 102 students attended the eleventh annual Paris Summer Institute at the Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. Thirty-two were Cornell Law School students who had just completed their first year, thirty-five came from twenty-eight other U.S. law schools, and thirty-five were from seventeen foreign countries.
Annual Report of Giving
Cornell Law School, 2003–2004

Annual Fund Message from the Dean

Alumni and friends of Cornell Law School have reached a new milestone in giving this year. Together, you have established a new record for the Law School Annual Fund, raising $2,495,791 in total gifts.

Clearly, you care deeply about your alma mater. Despite the many challenges that face higher education today, Cornell Law School continues to thrive, due in large part to your financial support. I am grateful to see current students benefit directly from the assistance of so many alumni, and I look forward to developments that will keep Cornell a leader in legal education for years to come.

As many of you know, the Law School operates on a fiscal year that corresponds roughly to the academic calendar. Your gifts support both endowments, which provide funds in perpetuity, and the Annual Fund, which provides current-use monies that enable the School to meet the needs of its operating budget each fiscal year.

Cornell’s combination of world-class scholarship and inspirational teaching make it unique among top-flight law schools. Your loyal support preserves and nurtures that combination. It allows the School to expand and adapt its programs, taking into account rapid developments in the legal profession. To put it succinctly, your support helps the Law School maintain its tradition of excellence in a highly competitive legal education market. The students, faculty, and staff that benefit from your generosity greatly appreciate your support.

The past year’s successes would not have been possible without the support of more than 200 alumni volunteers, to whom the Law School is deeply grateful. Jay W. Waks ’71 has shown tremendous leadership during his final year as national chair of the Law School Annual Fund. Under Jay’s three-year tenure, gifts to the Annual Fund have increased more than 20 percent. The Law School is also indebted to Yvette G. Harmon ’69 and Anthony M. Radice ’69, who led the initiatives of the Dean’s Special Leadership Committee, and to Deborah A. Skakel ’83, who served as national chair for Reunion Campaigns. I am extremely grateful to Yvette and Anthony for agreeing to become the new national co-chairs of the Law School Annual Fund. These enthusiastic leaders, together with many dedicated alumni volunteers, have given their time and financial resources to make Cornell Law School a vibrant community for legal research and learning.

My thanks to you all!

Stewart J. Schwab
The Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law
Report of the National Chair

This is my final report as the national chair, and it is truly a pleasure in light of the remarkable success of the Cornell Law School Annual Fund this year. Thanks to the generosity of 3,256 alumni and friends, we established a new all-time record for the Law School Annual Fund, raising $2,495,791 in total gifts, which is a 6 percent increase compared to last fiscal year, and a 2 percent increase over the former record set in 2001.

A summary of contributions to the 2003-2004 Annual Fund follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current use, unrestricted</td>
<td>$1,112,873.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current use, restricted</td>
<td>$531,227.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships, new and existing</td>
<td>$751,691.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Life Income Agreements</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,495,791.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I am truly grateful for the many wonderful contributions of all our alumni volunteers. They are the backbone of the fundraising efforts that support the Annual Fund, and include:

The Dean's Special Leadership Committee co-chairs Yvette G. Harmon '69 and Anthony M. Radice '69, and the twenty-nine committee members who raised an astounding $1,297,538 from 279 donors.

The regional committees and chairs (listed below), who raised $647,943 from 1,035 donors.

- **Boston** Joseph L. Serafini '67
- **Buffalo** Randall M. Odza '67
- **Chicago** Daniel A. Boehnen '76
- **Denver** Gregory J. Smith '72
- **Hartford** Brian R. Smith '85
- **Northern California** Eric B. Fastiff '95
- **Philadelphia** Sarah B. Gelb '90
- **Rochester** Duncan W. O'Dwyer '63
- **Southern California** Joseph A. Calabrese '81
- **Washington, D.C.** Donald J. Myers '67

Reunion class campaigns were a tremendous success, raising $639,382 in gifts and pledges from 485 donors. Since Reunion campaigns represent a significant portion of the total amount raised for the Annual Fund each year, we owe all of our volunteers a great deal of thanks and gratitude.

I would like to single out for special recognition the following reunion class leaders who served as campaign and/or social chairs: Robert D. Falck '99, Jeffrey L. Hogue '99, Patrick J. Rao '94, Pedro Urdaneta-Benitez '94, Matthew C. Bures '89, Christopher D. Bowers '89, Joseph J. Iarocci '84, Karen L. Hagberg '84, Thomas A. Little '79, Barbara R. Heck James '79, Ira B. Marcus '74, Barbara Dwyer, the Honorable Richard C. Wesley '74, Yvette G. Harmon '69, Alfred C. Jones III '69, Anthony M. Radice '69, Richard E. Wallach '69, Joel M. Finkelstein '64, Arnold S. Jacobs '64, Klaus H. Jander '64, Roger J. Weiss '64, J. Walter Corcoran '64, Arthur H. Rosenbloom '59, Saul G. Kramer '59, the Honorable Walter J. Relihan Jr. '59, Thomas Hogan '54 and M. Carr Ferguson '54.

I am very appreciative of Deborah A. Skakel '83, national Reunion chair, who graciously supported this year’s reunion activities in numerous ways.

I am confident that the Cornell Law School will continue to advance its position as a premier and collegial law school through the ongoing generosity and support of its many faithful volunteers and donors. We all should be confident that we have helped to build a base that will continue to attract the best and brightest of faculty, students, and particularly this year, a new dean. Again, thank you!

In short, I have enjoyed my service as national chair in large part due to the loyalty of our volunteers and donors. Working together, we all have made an important and lasting contribution to our Law School.

With my deepest appreciation and warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Jay W. Waks '71
National Chair, Annual Fund
Alumni Volunteers

A special thanks to the alumni, faculty, and friends listed below who shared their leadership, expertise, homes, offices, and clubs for the advancement of Cornell Law School and the Cornell Law Association.

Cornell Law Association, Executive Committee 2003-2004
Charles M. Adelman ’73, president
Michael R. Clarke ’89
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Joseph J. Iarocci ’84
Karen Gren Johnson ’82
Deborah J. Manus ’87
William F. Murphy II ’78
Christina S. Pak ’92
Hon. William C. Turnoff ’73

Alumni Events & Meetings
DC Business Topic Luncheon, October 29, 2003, Sam & Harry’s Steakhouse
Special thanks to:
Nestor E. Cruz, MBA ’69, JD ’70, event organizer

Curia Society Annual Dinner, October 30, 2003, Harmonic Club, NYC
Special thanks to:
Justice Stephen G. Crane ’63, chair, Curia Society Planning Committee
Justice Harold Tompkins ’57, sponsoring member, the Harmonic Club
Justice Debra A. James ’78, master of ceremonies
Justice Louis B. York ’63, featured speaker

Celebrating the Passing of the Bar, November 2003, NYC
Special thanks to all those alumni who graciously hosted lunches with recent graduates.

Rochester Reception and CLE, November 13, 2003, Genesee Valley Club
Special thanks to:
Duncan W. O’Dwyer ’63, sponsoring member, the Genesee Valley Club

The Exonerated, December 4, 2003, Culture Project, NYC
Special thanks to:
Professor Sheri Lynn Johnson, featured speaker
Professor John H. Blume, featured speaker

AALS Reception, January 5, 2004, Marriott Marquis, Atlanta
Special thanks to:
Theodore Eisenberg, Henry Allen Mark Professor of Law, featured speaker

Palo Alto Breakfast Meeting, February 27, 2004, Cooley Godward LLP
Special thanks to:
Riaz M. Ladhabhoy ’01, event host

Washington, D.C., Reception, April 13, 2004, Skadden Arps
Special thanks to:
Milton G. Strom ’67, event host

Portland Luncheon, January 9, 2004, Boca Grove Plantation
Special thanks to:
Allan H. Weitzman ’73, sponsoring member at Boca Grove Plantation

Boston Luncheon, April 14, 2004, Goulston & Storrs
Special thanks to:
Gregory J. Getschman ’88, event host

Boca Raton Luncheon, January 9, 2004, Boca Grove Plantation
Special thanks to:
Lee I. Weintraub ’70, event co-host

Seattle Luncheon, May 7, 2004, Perkins Coie
Special thanks to:
Donald B. Haslett ’77, event co-host
Mark R. Wada ’78, event co-host

Denver Luncheon, February 23, 2004, University Club
Special thanks to:
Gregory J. Smith ’72, sponsoring member at the University Club

Los Angeles Reception, February 24, 2004, MGM Tower
Special thanks to:
J. Jay Rakow ’77, event host

San Francisco Reception, February 26, 2004, University Club
Special thanks to:
Harvey D. Hinman ’65, event co-host
William F. Murphy II ’78, event co-host

Seattle Luncheon, May 7, 2004, Perkins Coie
Special thanks to:
Donald B. Haslett ’77, event co-host
Ellen Conedera Dial ’77, event co-host

Seoul Luncheon, May 7, 2004, Perkinson Coie
Special thanks to:
Mark R. Wada ’78, event co-host

All-Class Reunion Cocktail Reception and Dinner Dance
Special thanks to:
E.F. Roberts, Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law Emeritus, featured speaker

Professor Emeritus E. F. Roberts speaking at Reunion ’04
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*Chair.
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Ruth Ann Keene ’98
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Gregory J. Smith ’72*
William C. Waller Jr. ’76

Hartford, Connecticut
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Jerome D. Elbaum ’64

Volunteers

Reunion volunteers celebrate successful class campaigns. Pictured (from left to right): Saul G. Kramer ’59, Richard E. Wallach ’69, Barbara Dwyer, Ira B. Marcus ’74, Dean Stewart J. Schwab, Joseph J. Iarocci ’84, Barbara Heck James ’79 and Thomas A. Little ’79.
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David H. Alexander ’72
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David H. Alexander ’72
Louis F. Avino Jr. ’83
Vito C. Casoni ’69
Bernadette J. Clor ’99
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The Cornell Law School is pleased to welcome into the Tower Club alumni and friends who demonstrated their commitment to legal education at Cornell by making leadership gifts of $5,000 or more this year. Young alumni, graduates of the classes of 1994 to 2003, who gave $2,500 or more are also recognized as Tower Club members.

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Named in honor of one of the Cornell Law School’s most beloved and well-regarded faculty members, the Robert S. Stevens Associates recognizes those who gave $1,000 to $4,999 this year.

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‘64 classmates Donald Hamburg and Joel Finkelstein enjoy Reunion.

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Beverly G. Baker ’77
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1954
Gifts received: $43,705
Active in class: 53
Donors: 23
Participation: 43%

50th Reunion Campaign Committee
M. Carr Ferguson, chair
Lewis M. Ress

50th Reunion Social Chair
Thomas Hogan

Dean’s Circle ($10,000–$24,999)
M. Carr Ferguson

1959
Gifts received: $101,001
Active in class: 92
Donors: 46
Participation: 50%

45th Reunion Campaign Committee
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Arthur H. Rosenbloom, co-chair
S. Barrett Hickman
L. Lee Phillips
Nathan J. Robfogel
Howard Schneider

45th Reunion Social Chair
Hon. Walter J. Relihan

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Sidney D. Devorsetz
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Peter J. Kenny
George H. Kleinberger
John F. Mulcahy Jr.
David J. Palmer
Anthony M. Quartararo
Samuel S. Robinson
Jack L. Sanders
Martin I. Semel

1964
Gifts received: $203,909
Active in class: 93
Donors: 35
Participation: 37%

40th Reunion Campaign Committee
Joel M. Finkelstein, co-chair
Arnold S. Jacobs, co-chair
Klaus H. Jander, co-chair
1969
Gifts received: $135,687
Active in class: 117
Donors: 56
Participation: 48%

35th Reunion Campaign Committee
Yvette G. Harmon, co-chair
Alfred C. Jones III, co-chair
Anthony M. Radice, co-chair
Richard E. Wallach, co-chair
Andrew Berger
Gerald F. Fisher
Daniel M. Glosband
Barry Reder
Michael S. Schnittman
Brian F. Toohey
Evans Williams Jr.
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Alfred C. Jones III
Jack L. Lewis
Anthony M. Radice
Richard E. Wallach

Tower Club ($5,000–$9,999)
Scott M. Hand

Robert S. Stevens Associates ($1,000–$4,999)
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Joseph F. Smith Jr.
Thomas L. Stirling Jr.
Louis T. Tao
Susan F. Teich
Richard N. Tilson
Parker L. Weld
Allan R. Winn

1974
Gifts received: $38,300
Active in class: 154
Donors: 66
Participation: 43%

30th Reunion Campaign Chair
Ira B. Marcus

30th Reunion Social Committee
Barbara S. Dwyer, co-chair
Hon. Richard C. Wesley, co-chair

Deans’ Circle ($10,000–$24,999)
Rosemary Pye

Robert S. Stevens Associates ($1,000–$4,999)
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40th Reunion Social Chair
J. Walter Corcoran

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The members of the Class of ’74 with Barry Strom, their faculty guest, after their class dinner on Friday night during Reunion

Henry H. Robinson
Louis J. Rovelli
Jonathan S. Ruskin
Michael S. Schenker
Henry E. Stevenson
John E. Tobin Jr.
Richard C. White
Marc I. Woltag

1979
Gifts received: $44,565
Active in class: 163
Donors: 63
Participation: 39%

25th Reunion Campaign Committee
Barbara R. Heck James, co-chair
Thomas A. Little, co-chair
Thomas M. Farace
Donald R. Frederico
Ronald R. Papa
Andrew H. Shaw
Alan R. Taxerman

Tower Club ($5,000–$9,999)
Alan R. Taxerman

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Andrew M. Baker
Frederick R. Bellamy

Edward D. Cheney
John G. Cooney
Thomas E. Crowe
Mark A. Drexler
Ralph J. Eannace Jr.
Thomas M. Farace
Mary V. Fisher
Michael H. Garner
Kevin M. Gillis
Todd I. Gordon
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Michael A. Marcionese
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Alfred Paniccia Jr.
William J. F. Roll III
Michael L. Roy
Katherine J. Rybak
James N. Seeley
Frank P. Spinella Jr.
Andrew S. Updegrove
Susan L. Urig
Vicki Oransky Wittenstein

1984
Gifts received: $33,940
Active in class: 187
Donors: 62
Participation: 33%

20th Reunion Campaign Committee
Joseph J. Iarocci, chair
Anthony A. Boyadjis
Mark W. Jones
Patrick K. McCoyd
Leslie R. Richards-Yellen

Tower Club ($5,000–$9,999)
Sarah K. Abrams
Brian L. Gaj

Robert S. Stevens Associates ($1,000–$4,999)
Anonymous
Gena E. Cadieux
Gregory M. Garger
Elizabeth T. High
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Robin B. Plunkett
Paul A. Salvatore
Paul S. Simmons

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Richard I. Cohen
Peter A. Diana
Martin S. Goldberg
Christine E. Gray
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Joseph J. Iarocci
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David J. Williams
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Patricia T. Nozell
Julie R. O’Sullivan
Bonnie A. Redder
Ann P. Rosen
Gregory J. Schaefer
Frank L. Schiff
Neill E. Silverman
Terry J. Smith
1989
Gifts received: $8,158
Active in class: 177
Donors: 44
Participation: 25%

15th Reunion Campaign Chair
Matthew C. Bures

15th Reunion Social Chair
Christopher D. Bowers

Robert S. Stevens Associates
($1000 to $2,499)
Jennifer C. Boal

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Serge Joseph
Howard S. Koh
Adam G. Lougee
Maria T. Mascaro
James A. McBrady

1994
Gifts received: $19,297
Active in class: 202
Donors: 43
Participation: 22%

10th Reunion Campaign Committee
Gus F. Coldebella
Patrick J. Rao
David E. Schwartz
M. Todd Sullivan
Dominic K. Yoong

10th Reunion Social Chair
Pedro Urdaneta-Benitez

Dean's Circle ($10,000 - $24,999)
Anonymous

Robert S. Stevens Associates
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Roy M. Lee
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Judith B. Osburn
Lee E. Samuelson
Caitlin A. Sheehan
David L. Silvian
Iskah C. Singh
Ingrid Sorensen
Eric J. Szoke
Margaret S. Namkung Torch
David M. Watson
Susan A. Woolf

1999
Gifts received: $2,476
Active in class: 209
Donors: 27
Participation: 13%

5th Reunion Campaign Chair
Robert D. Falck

5th Reunion Social Chair
Jeffrey L. Hogue

Charter Society ($500 - $999)
Robert A. Dunbabin Jr.
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Helen M. Tauro†
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Debbie Cramton (back, center), James G. Hazard ’79 (back, second from right), and Charles D. Cramton ’83 (back, far right) with members of the LL.M. Class of 2004 at Reunion.

xx
The academic curriculum was: Comparative Corporation Law, Finance and Banking (Professor Jonathan R. Macey and Adjunct Professor James J. Hanks, Jr.); International Human Rights (Professors David Wippman and Muna Ndulo); International Commercial Arbitration (Professor John J. Barceló III and Visiting Professor Tibor Várady); Comparative Law (Professors Mitchel Lasser and Annelise Riles); International Sales Law (Professor Winnie Taylor); Comparative Free Speech, Press and Religion (Professor Steven Shiffrin); and Introduction to the American Legal System (Professor Faust Rossi). In addition to the courses offered for credit, students could also take Beginning or Intermediate French classes.

The program hosted visits to the Palais de Justice, home of the Cour de Cassation (the highest court in the ordinary court system); the Conseil d’Etat (the highest court in the administrative court system); the French National Assembly; and the French Senate (where a reception was held). In addition, the annual career panel featured four attorneys who practice in Paris—Eric Chang, J.D.-Maîtrise en droit ’02, an associate at Herbert Smith; Olivier Deren, a partner at Paul Hastings (formerly Moquet Borde); Christopher J. Meyers ’96, senior attorney, Microsoft; and Erica Stein, assistant counsel at the Secretariat of the ICC International Court of Arbitration. The Paul Hastings firm sponsored a reception at its Paris offices.

When they were not studying, students could choose from a wide array of city tours and field trips, including evening visits to the Louvre and Orsay Museums; a bateau-mouche boat excursion on the Seine; a picnic at Versailles; walking tours of the Île de la Cité, the Marais, Montmartre and the Luxembourg Gardens.

Role of the WTO System in the World Economy

Professor John J. Barceló III, Cornell Law School’s Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law and Reich Director of the Berger International Legal Studies Program, working with Hugh Corbet, president of the Cordell Hull Institute in Washington, D.C., convened an international conference on “The Role of the WTO System in the World Economy,” in Paris on July 9 and 10.

Designed as the first of two events in 2004 to be co-sponsored by the Berger International Legal Studies Program and the Cordell Hull Institute, the Paris conference addressed the need to reflect on the fundamental nature of the WTO system at a time when the most current round of negotiations—the Doha Round—faced major difficulties. It focused on the principle of non-discrimination—one regarded as the cornerstone of the multilateral trading system—and its bearing on seemingly intractable issues: the explosion of bilateral and regional trade agreements; discrimination against trade in temperate-zone agricultural products and labor-intensive manufactures; and, finally, pressures on the WTO dispute-settlement process. Today the WTO system is faced with the political problem of overcoming massive domestic farm subsidies sustained by high levels of border protection. The consequent disarray in world agriculture is aggravated by export subsidies, i.e. dumping, that further depress commodity prices in markets around the world.

Speakers and discussants at the event were drawn from government, international organizations, private law firms and universities around the world. In addition to Professor Barceló and Mr. Corbet, they included: Jean-François Bellis, a partner in Van Bael & Bellis, an international law firm located in Brussels; Jagdish Bhagwati, the Arthur Lehman Professor of Economics, Columbia University, and André Meyer Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; Olivier Cattaneo, principal trade policy adviser at the Agence Française de Développement (shortly to take up a post at Yale University); Victoria Curzon Price, professor of international economics, and a research fellow at the Institute of European Studies, University of Geneva; Andreas Freytag, professor of economic policy, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena; José Alfredo Graça Lima, Brazilian Ambassador to the European Union; Bernard Hoekman, manager (Trade), Development Research Group, World Bank, Washington, D.C., and research associate, Centre for Economic Policy Research, London; Patrick Messerlin, professor of economics and director, Groupe d’Economie Mondiale, at the Fondation Nationale de Sciences Politiques, Paris; Eduardo Perez Motta, Mexican Ambassador to the World Trade Organization, Geneva; Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, professor of international law, European University
Institute, Florence, and consultant to the Technical Cooperation Division, WTO Secretariat, Geneva; J.F.R. Rollo, co-director of the Sussex European Centre, director of the Centre on European Political Economy, University of Sussex, Brighton, and editor of the *Journal of Common Market Studies*; Lorenz Schomerus, international consultant, Bonn, vice chair of the Supervisory Board, Allbecon AG, Düsseldorf, and chair, German Advisory Group to the Ukrainian Government; Herwig Schlögl, Deputy Secretary-General, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris; Clive Standbrook QC, senior partner, Stanbrook & Hooper, Brussels; Stefan Tangermann, director, Agriculture Directorate, OECD Secretariat, Paris; Agnes van Ardenne, Minister for Development Cooperation, Government of the Netherlands; Hon. John M. Weeks, senior policy adviser at Sidley Austin Brown & Wood, and vice chair, Advisory Centre on WTO Law, Geneva; S. Bruce Wilson, director, Legal Affairs Division, World Trade Organization, Geneva; and David R. Woolner, executive director, Franklin & Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, Hyde Park, N.Y., and assistant professor of history, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

A collection of essays resulting from the conference presentations will be published in the near future. In addition to the Berger International Legal Studies Program and the Cordell Hull Institute, financial support for the conference came from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Hague, Stanbrook & Hooper in Brussels, and from Sidley Austin Brown & Wood.

**Comparative Methodologies in Paris**

In July 2004, the Clarke Program for East Asian Law and Culture sponsored a conference entitled “Comparative Methodologies” at the Faculté de Droit of the Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. Convened by Professors Annelise Riles and Mitchel de S.-O.-L'E. Lasser, the conference was held in conjunction with Cornell Law School’s Summer Institute of International and Comparative Law. Leading comparatists from the United States and Europe analyzed differences between common law and civil law traditions, and defined a new set of problems and methodological approaches for the field of comparative law.

Before an audience of international law students, the conference began with a challenge to comparatists by David Kennedy of Harvard Law School. He urged scholars in comparative law not to rely on old paradigms of comparison, but rather to analyze the distributional consequences of a legal regime in light of the “soft power” of history, politics, and culture. In response, Michele Graziadei, of Universita di Torino, argued that there was more than one model of American law, which at times appeared self-contradictory and “primitive” through a foreign lens.

On the second day, Christophe Jamin, of Université de Lille II, discussed the rise and ultimate rejection of legal realism in twentieth-century France. On July 14, as Paris celebrated Bastille Day, Professors Lasser and Riles, along with David Gerber of Chicago-Kent Law School and Alain Pottage of the London School of Economics, presented their work in a lively daylong discussion.

In her presentation, Vivian Curran of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law challenged the traditional notion that the common law and civil law systems were fundamentally irreconcilable. She compared the two legal traditions to siblings with different features but the same genetic code. Finally, Xavier Blanc-Jouvain, professor of law at the Université Paris I, urged scholars to use broader concepts of comparison, but cautioned against artificial comparison, which would lead to inflated similarities and broken logic. The law student audience, representing schools and legal traditions around the world, left the conference with new tools and paradigms for the study of comparative law.

**Library News**

Ioannis Papadopoulos was invited to spend some time at Cornell Law School as a research fellow during the summer months. He spent his time here actively researching the various aspects of affirmative action in the United States, and received help from the Cornell Law Library staff, particularly reference librarian Matt Morrison.

Dr. Papadopoulos, a Greek lawyer, holds a doctorate in law from the University of Paris, teaches at Paris I and Sciences Po, and clerked for the First President of the Cour de Cassation. On July 29, he gave a lecture to some thirty law faculty and librarians on Comparative Judicial Cultures, using several topics from his award-winning book, *Juger en Amérique et en France* (*Judging in America and in France*), co-authored with Antoine Garapon (Odile Jacob, 2003).

His lecture, “Introduction to Comparative Legal Cultures: The Civil Law and the Common Law on Evidence and Judge-
ment,” was enthusiastically received, and generated much lively discussion with the audience. Some of the themes he addressed and questions he answered dealt with comparative notions of “trial” in France and in the U.S., the role of the judge, and the relationship between truth and proof (evidence). All these points, which are essential to the concrete functioning of justice, have different meanings in the U.S., a country of common law, and in France, a civil law country. He addressed the origins of some of the cultural differences, the different conceptions of law and justice, and how judges and lawyers reason. He also spent time discussing comparative law topics with various faculty members, including Professors Robert S. Summers, Kevin M. Clermont, and Trevor W. Morrison.

Dr. Papadopoulos’ stay at Cornell was sponsored by the Cornell Law Library, and made possible in part by the Harry Bitner Research Stipend Fund, provided by Richard Gilden ’71 and Lorraine Bitner Gilden. Dr. Papadopoulos’ presentation is available at http://lsr.nellco.org/cornell/clsops/papers/15.

New Research Attorney

On July 1, Julie Jones joined the Cornell Law Library as a research attorney. She will provide faculty research assistance and teach legal research in the first year Lawyering Program, as well as other legal research courses.

Ms. Jones received a J.D. from Northwestern University School of Law, a Master’s in Library and Information Science from Dominican University, and a B.A. in Sociology from the University of California, Santa Barbara. She is admitted to the Illinois Bar, and has practiced in both the public and private sectors. Her experience includes a federal judicial clerkship in Alabama, a stint in private practice, and a term as director of legal services at the Center for Disability and Elder Law in Chicago.

The Lawyering Program’s New Training for the Honors Fellows

This summer, several Lawyering Program faculty produced a short video as part of an expanded training curriculum for teaching assistants in the first-year Lawyering course. The teaching assistants, known as Lawyering Program Honors Fellows, provide individualized guidance to the first-year students on the various assignments.

Three years ago, the Lawyering Program faculty created a very successful initial orientation and training program for the fellows, who now number about thirty. As part of the initial program, the fellows discuss a number of vignettes that portray conferences between first-year students and fellows, each presenting different pedagogical questions and, in some instances, dilemmas. This program has helped the fellows anticipate and confidently address issues that have arisen in student conferences.

This summer, Program Director Carol Grumbach, along with Lawyering Program faculty Joel Atlas, Tammy Davis, and Andrea Mooney, worked with Educational Technologies Manager Michael d’Estries to create a second training program that will be inaugurated this fall. As part of this program, the fellows will watch four video clips of conferences between a fellow and different first-year students. The video clips build upon the first training program, raising more sophisticated teaching points. For example, the fellows will watch one clip, called “Showing versus Telling,” and then consider why in most cases it is better to show a student how to work through an answer independently rather than simply tell the student the answer. The fellows also will also consider how to teach a first-year student to develop a synthesized legal rule for an intra-office memorandum. “The new
training program will be interesting and entertaining as well as an effective teaching tool,” noted Program Director Carol Grumbach.

Women and the Law Clinic Partners with Local Advocates for Victims of Domestic Violence

For the past two springs, the Women and the Law Clinic, taught by JoAnne Miner, has partnered with the Advocacy Center to provide legal services to women who have been victims of domestic violence. The Center, formerly the Task Force for Battered Women, provides a variety of services to its clients, including crisis intervention, shelter, support groups, safety planning and referral. Because so many of their clients are seeking some form of relief from the legal system, and because there is no lawyer on staff at the Center, the collaboration with the Women and the Law Clinic provides much-needed services to women who have left, or are seeking to leave, abusive relationships.

The students in the Women and the Law Clinic begin their semester with an intensive introduction to the dynamics of domestic violence through readings and videos. This takes place in the seminar component of the course. They also receive training from the education department at the Center, which provides an opportunity to meet the staff, to learn first-hand about their work, and to obtain insights about the challenges of dealing with the extremely difficult issues raised by domestic violence.

Following this introduction, the students begin meeting clients at the Center. The most common issues raised by clients are in the area of family law: divorce, custody, support, and orders of protection. Much of the seminar time is devoted to New York family law, to prepare the students for their representation. The seminar also provides an opportunity for students to critique the law, and to consider alternatives that would better serve the needs of their clients. Not all clients raise family law issues, however. The students have also assisted clients with a variety of other legal problems, including breach of contract claims and real estate matters.

The collaboration has provided clinic students with an accurate, often chilling, glimpse into the lives of women who have been victimized by their intimate partners. The students assist their clients as they struggle to reclaim their lives, by using the power of law to protect them and their children. The experience has been both humbling and rewarding, and has prompted a number of students to decide to find ways to continue this representation once they begin practice.

Legal Information Institute Tops Google Searches

The Legal Information Institute is one of the most heavily linked-to legal resources on the World Wide Web, so it’s not surprising that people find it at or near the top of the list when they use Google to look for legal information. Searching Google for the terms “US Code,” “supreme court opinions,” “contract law,” “antitrust law,” or “child custody” will show an LII-developed resource at the top of the list (as will roughly 25 other searches on law topics that were tried). Some sixty other topically related searches put LII in the top ten results retrieved, often in more than one slot.

Many of these highly-ranked resources come from the LII’s collection of student-written, faculty-supervised “Law About...” pages, brief summaries of the law on a particular topic that also provide a guide to important online resources in the area, a wired legal encyclopedia.

Good Lawyers Gone Bad

Michael Pinnisi ’85 spoke at the Law School on April 12 as part of Phi Delta Phi’s legal ethics week. Mr. Pinnisi, an honorary member of Phi Delta Phi, gave a talk entitled “Good Lawyers Gone Bad: How to Recognize and Avoid the Slippery Path from Practice to Perdition.” His presentation included a practical look at how well-intentioned lawyers can stray from ethical to unethical practice, sometimes without even knowing that there has been a transition. Using examples from several areas, including the experience of an associate in a large firm, Mr. Pinnisi showed how lawyers can avoid this transition.

Mr. Pinnisi has served as an honors attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice, as an associate at large law firms, and as general counsel and vice president for business development for Kionix Inc., a work leader in microelectronomechanical systems. Presently, Mr. Pinnisi is an attorney with the law firm of Pinnisi & Anderson in Ithaca.
2004 Graduating Class

On May 16, Cornell’s Bartels Hall was filled with proud families as over 250 law school graduates gathered in full academic regalia for their final convocation with the Law School faculty and deans. Approximately 190 Juris Doctor (J.D.) candidates, sixty-five Master of Laws (LL.M.) candidates, one Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.) candidate, and seventeen candidates in joint degree programs attended the ceremony, marking the end of their tenure as Cornell Law students.

The ceremony began with a welcome from Stewart J. Schwab, the Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law, and the personal congratulations of Jeffrey S. Lehman, president of Cornell University. The president’s remarks were followed with presentations by speakers chosen by the graduating class. D. Cameron Moxley represented his fellow J.D. candidates, while Christopher Kenneth Penney was chosen to speak on behalf of the LL.M. candidates. At the request of the students, Professor Douglas A. Kysar was the final convocation speaker. Professor Kysar quoted Cornell’s first president, A.D. White, who described the ideal institution of higher learning as one which would provide legal training “in which Legality shall not crush Humanity.” He spoke about the effect of the attacks of September 11, 2001, which occurred just as he and the J.D. degree candidates were beginning their tenure at Cornell. The Class of 2004, he said, “attended law school during a time when both Legality and Humanity have come under extraordinary, and in some ways unprecedented strain.” “This experience,” he continued, “has made [each graduate] as good a lawyer as you already were a person,” and, he predicted, “you will soon combine these two roles into a unified whole that will bring honor to Cornell Law School.”

By graduation day, approximately ninety-seven percent of J.D. graduates should be employed, the majority having secured jobs with large private law firms. A number of students from the class have secured judicial clerkships (see list on page 38), while others will enter various forms of public service.

The Law School’s 117th graduating class formally graduated from Cornell University the following Sunday, during the University’s main graduation ceremony on May 30. The rigors of final exams in the last weeks of law school did not end the studies of this class. After a short break to celebrate their achievements, most graduates begin preparing for state bar examinations during the summer months, many returning to the familiar setting of Myron Taylor Hall to do their studying.

The Class of ’07

In August, the Law School welcomed the entering classes of J.D. and LL.M. students with orientation activities before the start of classes. For the J.D. program, the Law School received over 4,500 applications. The 191 members of the J.D. class hail from thirty-four states and nine foreign countries. Women constitute forty-eight percent of the first year class; forty-two percent are minority group members. They have earned their undergraduate degrees from ninety-one colleges and universities, majoring in over forty-five different subjects. The most represented undergraduate schools are Cornell, Yale, Princeton, New York University, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of California at Los Angeles. Over sixty percent have had full-time job experience, and close to ten percent have already earned a graduate degree.

The sixty-two new LL.M. students represent twenty-seven countries and have a wide range of backgrounds and experiences. Many have begun careers as lawyers, academics, or government officials in their home countries.

But the Class of 2007 is more than just a number of academic and demographic statistics; it is a group of extremely accomplished and diverse individuals. Below are brief resumes of some incoming students:

- **Bilal Faruqi** (New Jersey, B.A. in Government and History, Cornell University) has a wealth of international experience. He passed the written and oral portions of Foreign Service Exam; and interned with U.S.
Department of State in Lahore, Pakistan. Bilal is going to law school “because I’ve come to appreciate all of the different uses to which a J.D. can be put.”

**Winter Torres** (New Mexico, B.A. in political science, University of New Mexico) was a finalist for the prestigious Truman Scholarship, a Regents’ Scholar, and won the UNM Raza Excellence Award. She has worked on Capitol Hill and on numerous political campaigns, including Bill Richardson’s gubernatorial campaign, and John Kerry’s presidential campaign. Winter chose to enter law school “in order to become better equipped to advance the interests of Latino civil rights, immigrants and the labor movement.”

**Sara Mark** (Connecticut, B.A. in Philosophy, Cornell University) has significant media experience from internships with Young and Modern Magazine, the Today Show, MSNBC News, and Hardball with Chris Matthews. After graduation from Cornell, Sara was employed as a political and finance associate for Senator Joe Lieberman’s presidential campaign.

**Hei (Katherine) Ng** (New York, B.A. in Computer Science & Economics, Brandeis University) graduated from Brandeis in only two-and-a-half years. During her second year at Brandeis, she co-founded Tradetrek.com, Inc. She is currently president and chief executive officer of the company. Katherine is going to law school because, she says, “After running a small business for several years and feeling the hindrance of my lack of legal knowledge, I increasingly feel a desire to further my knowledge, enhance my experience, and complement my career in the world of law.”

**Danica You** (Washington, B.A. in Political Science, University of Washington) is the lead legislative aide to the House Majority Whip of the Washington State Legislature. At the University of Washington, Danica served as student body president for a 35,000-member student body; was a founding member of Students Together Against Racism; served as director of diversity efforts for the Board of Directors of the Associated Students of the University of Washington; and was an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents and Faculty Senate. Danica explains, “It is my deepest desire to obtain a law degree so that I might play a role in improving the lives for those in my community, both in the United States and abroad.”

**John Byrne** (Florida, B.A. in History, University of Florida) was a Florida Bright Futures Scholar. He deferred his admission to Cornell, and worked during his year off as a fashion model in New York City. He was featured in the Canali ad campaign for Spring 2004, and will also appear in their campaign for Winter 2004. He also worked for such clients as Giorgio Armani and Saks Fifth Avenue. John is leaving the world of high fashion modeling for law school because “the intellectual challenge of attaining a legal education from Cornell excites me, and I look forward to discovering what particular area of the law appeals to me.”

When quizzed about why they choose to attend Cornell Law School, the featured members of the Class of 2007 pointed to the school’s collegial atmosphere as the primary rationale for their decision. Sara Mark said it best: “As an undergrad, I used to call Cornell an ‘academic utopia’ because to me, it was the absolute perfect place to learn. When making my decision for law school, I couldn’t imagine a better place to study the law than Cornell.”

### Judicial Clerkships

**CLASS OF 2004**

**Mireia Artigot-Golobardes** (J.S.D.)  
Hon. Edwin H. Stern  
New Jersey Superior Court, Appellate Division

**Amy A. Barceló**  
Hon. James L. Dennis  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

**Scott P. Bridge**  
Hon. Joseph L. Tauro  
U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts

**Kira A. Davis**  
Hon. John M. Rogers  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

**Aristides Diaz-Pedrosa**  
Hon. Delissa A. Ridgway  
U.S. Court of International Trade

**Ross A. Feldman**  
Vermont State Trial Court
Shameka L. Gainey  
Associate Judge Eric T. Washington  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

Jennifer L. Greenough  
Hon. Lauren Holland  
Lane County Circuit Court, Eugene, Oregon

Marissa M. Grimes  
Hon. David O. Carter  
U.S. District Court for the Central District of California

Jeffrey J. Harradine  
Hon. Franklin S. Van Antwerpen  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Kristine M. Koren  
Hon. Juan M. Perez-Gimenez  
U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico

Aaron O. Lavine  
Hon. Richard C. Wesley  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Abigail K. Marshall  
Hon. Maryanne Trump Barry  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Anne N. McKenna  
Hon. Richard M. Berman  
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York

Nancy Morisseau  
Hon. George B. Daniels  
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York

Laurie E. Morrison  
Magistrate Judge Ronald L. Ellis  
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York

Lagretta D. Nickles  
Hon. Robert Lewis Hinkle  
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida

Michelle K. Parikh  
Hon. Julia Smith Gibbons  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

Shana B. Pennington  
Hon. James Browning  
U.S. District Court for the District of New Mexico

Alyssa Rossman  
Chief Judge Donald W. Molloy  
U.S. District Court for the District of Montana

Addisah D. Sherwood  
Hon. Solomon Oliver Jr.  
U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio

Kelann B. Stirling  
Senior Judge Richard J. Cardamone  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Manuel J. Torres  
Senior Judge Barefoot Sanders  
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas

Davis B. Tyner  
Hon. Cornelia G. Kennedy  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

Katherine E. Wild  
Court Clerkship  
New York State Appellate Division, Fourth Department

Additional clerkships for previous years’ graduates:

CLASS OF 2003

Kan M. Nawaday  
Senior Judge Richard J. Cardamone  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

CLASS OF 2002

Telemachus P. Kasulis  
Senior Judge Joseph M. McLaughlin  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

Beverly F. Li  
Hon. Thomas G. Nelson  
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

CLASS OF 2001

Erin E. Buzuvis  
Hon. Thomas L. Ambro  
United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Manisha S. Desai  
Senior Judge John T. Nixon, U.S. District Court for the  
Middle District of Tennessee, 2003-2004 term

Joseph P. Facciponti  
Hon. Kenneth M. Karas  
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York
Lee E. Teitelbaum  
1941–2004

In 1999, the Cornell Law School welcomed Lee E. Teitelbaum as the fourteenth dean of Cornell Law School. During his tenure as the Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law, the Law School saw marked growth in faculty productivity and the inauguration and expansion of many programs. Cross-disciplinary teaching and scholarship became more prominent, new relations across colleges were developed, and a new interdisciplinary peer-reviewed journal with national and international connections was launched. Facilities and computing were enhanced, bringing cutting-edge technology to the Law School, and plans for expanding the Law School’s physical space were initiated. One of the first things Dean Teitelbaum did was to create a campaign establishing merit scholarships in order to enhance student recruitment. He saw the program through to its successful completion before he departed in 2003.

After Dean Teitelbaum left Ithaca, he rejoined the faculty of the University of Utah’s S. J. Quinney College of Law, where he taught from 1986 until 1999, and served as Dean from 1990 to 1998. Unfortunately, a severe illness was discovered shortly after his return to Utah. He died on September 22, with his wife and son by his side. In keeping with his generous spirit, Dean Teitelbaum and his family have asked that in lieu of flowers, contributions be made to the Lee Teitelbaum Scholarship Fund already established at Cornell Law School.

“As dean of the Cornell Law School, Lee Teitelbaum brought exceptional leadership to both the school and the university,” said Cornell President Jeffrey S. Lehman. “We are indebted to him for making the Law School’s programs of teaching and scholarship more international and interdisciplinary, and for forging connections with the rest of the university that continue to prosper today. The Cornell community mourns his loss.”

“Everyone who met Lee commented individually on his sincere interest in people,” remembers the present Allan R. Tessler Dean, Stewart J. Schwab. “Students surrounded him in the Purcell Courtyard on a daily basis, and he quickly established a rapport with a wide variety of alumni, young and old, near and far. My colleagues and I have missed him enormously this past year. The entire national legal community has lost one of its most prominent members.”

“I had the privilege of working on a daily basis with Lee during his four years as dean,” said Cornell Vice Provost and former Law School Vice Dean John Siliciano when he heard the news. “I was able to observe up close what was apparent to all of us—his tireless and unfailing dedication to the school and its students, alumni and faculty, his graciousness and good humor, his love of teaching and his deep commitment to legal education and the law. He was an excellent dean and a good friend, and I, along with many others, will miss him greatly.”

When he announced his resignation from Cornell, Dean Teitelbaum said, “I will always be grateful beyond words for my time at Cornell and for the opportunity to serve as dean of this unique, and uniquely great, Law School.”
Faust F. Rossi ’60
Teaching is a passion for Faust F. Rossi, the Samuel S. Leibowitz Professor of Trial Techniques, and he puts his heart and soul into his work. One of the premier educators at Cornell Law School, he receives consistently outstanding evaluations from students, and has many times been elected by graduating classes to deliver the convocation address. In 1992, he received the Richard S. Jacobson Award for Excellence in Teaching Trial Advocacy, a prestigious national citation.

“I should be thinking about retirement,” Professor Rossi said, “but it’s very hard to give up going into the classroom.” He currently teaches Evidence, Civil Procedure, and, occasionally, Trial Advocacy. At the Paris I Summer Institute of International and Comparative Law each summer, he teaches Introduction to the American Legal System.

Teaching was not Professor Rossi’s original calling. When he graduated from Cornell Law School in 1960, he embarked on a different career path. He worked two years for the U.S. Department of Justice in the tax trial section, and then joined his brother as litigation partner in the firm of Rossi and Rossi in Rochester, New York. Professor Rossi worked with a variety of clients, trying many kinds of civil and felony criminal cases. He said that practicing law helped to shape his teaching, because he learned to care for people and be sensitive to their needs. “I’d like to think that I carried that same attitude and compassion toward clients over into my approach toward students,” he said. “In practice I also learned how much good a skillful and hard-working lawyer can accomplish. It gave me a special appreciation for the importance of legal education.”

When he began teaching, Professor Rossi said that he tried it on a commuting basis while maintaining his practice in Rochester, returning there over the summer. Yet the lure of intellectual freedom offered in teaching—as well as the sheer joy and sense of fulfillment in working with students—won out, and Professor Rossi left the practice of law. It is one decision that he has never regretted.

Professor Rossi’s reputation as a teacher extends well beyond Cornell University. He has been a visiting faculty member at three other law schools, and is a recurring visiting professor at Central European University in Budapest. During his sabbaticals, he has spent time as a visiting fellow at Wadham College, Oxford; as an academic visitor at the University of Siena in Italy; and as a visiting professor at the University of San Diego School of Law. Professor Rossi maintains a firm commitment to developing and teaching continuing legal education courses, and delivers custom, in-house presentations for corporate and private law firms.

Professor Rossi also prepares course materials for continuing legal education and bar review courses, and his Evidence course is part of the Law School Legends audiocassette series, which showcases America’s “truly gifted law professors most law students can only dream about.” Professor Rossi said that he has met many people who have seen or heard him on one of the numerous video and audiotapes he has made. “I have often been approached in my travels—at airports, hotels, or train stations—by people who have told me that they really enjoyed my lectures, and I have no idea who they are,” he said. “Then I realize that they have listened to or seen me on tape. When I stop to think about it, I probably have taught more than 500,000 law students. That’s about 80 percent of the lawyers in the United States.” Professor Rossi added.

During his long teaching career, Professor Rossi has taught evidence and advocacy in legal education programs of various state bar associations, and has lectured around the country and around the world. “Through these activities I’ve come to appreciate the need lawyers feel for continued training, and how helpful it can be to them if it’s done well. I recognize how a little bit of information and a few insights can make a big difference in the practice of law,” he said. He believes that his law students also reap benefits from his participation in continuing education.
programs, since he incorporates useful feedback from program participants into his classroom materials as well as into his research.

Professor Rossi has provided guidance and demonstrations to less experienced trial technique instructors as part of NITA’s (National Institute of Trial Advocacy) teacher training program, held annually at Harvard Law School. He has prepared teaching materials for and lectured at NITA’s national training session, held for young lawyers in Boulder, Colorado. Professor Rossi also has served as a consultant for Thomson Legal and Professional Publications; the New York Law Revision Evidence Codification Project; NITA; and the American Bar Association’s Special Publications Committee. He recently served as a commentator for a History Channel television series on criminal defense lawyers; he spoke about defense lawyer Samuel S. Leibowitz’s representation of the nine young black men accused of rape in the famous Scottsboro case. Professor Rossi has also been retained as an expert consultant on legal malpractice litigation issues.

Professor Rossi believes that Cornell University’s culture strongly supports and rewards good teaching. “Teaching is very important, and our faculty takes it very seriously. We are measured by the quality of our teaching—by both our peers on the faculty, and by students,” said Professor Rossi. Moreover, he feels that at Cornell, there is a proper balance between teaching and research, and he identifies three crucial attributes that make the Law School stand out among its peers: “First, we have considerable peer pressure at Cornell to be good scholars and effective teachers. Second, our students are among the brightest and best-prepared in the country. For as long as I’ve been teaching, I have found that they are well-prepared as a group. Our rural environment is the third reason, because it makes for cohesive-ness and interaction among the faculty and students. There are few distractions here, unlike law schools located in urban areas.” Professor Rossi said that Law School faculty members have ready access to each other, to students, and to their colleagues at the university. “It is very productive to have this broad network of contacts and interaction,” he said and added, “and besides, I love Ithaca!”

He is proud of Cornell’s law students, commenting that they work hard, and take their studies seriously. “When they graduate, they have little difficulty in getting work,” he says. He is especially proud of the fact that there has been an increase in the number of clerkships for students, and said that this is due in large part to efforts made by individual faculty members. The number of students choosing public service jobs is also on the rise.

Former students often cite Professor Rossi as one of their favorites. Joseph T. McLaughlin ’68, partner in Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe, says, “He is one of the three most outstanding teachers I had in law school. He always took time to reach out to students. He has a great sense of humor, and he never humiliated anyone in class.” Professor Rossi was Moot Court advisor during the time Mr. McLaughlin was at the Law School. “We were one of the top national Moot Court teams,” he remembers, “and Professor Rossi was our coach, cheerleader, and champion. He was always finding new ways to support Moot Court activities.”

Professor Rossi and Mr. McLaughlin have remained in touch with each other, lecturing together, writing a book and a special study together, and consulting on evidence matters. Mr. McLaughlin said that Professor Rossi has a calming effect on people: “He has incredible equanimity. His advice is very good, and always sound.”

When Professor Rossi was interviewed for the Cornell Law Forum in 1989, he said that he wished to imbue his students with a respect for the legal profession. “I want them to commit to leaving the profession better than they found it,” he said. Today, fifteen years later, the effects of that resolve are still rippling outward.

—Cynthia M. Tkachuck
C. Evan Stewart ’77

When C. Evan Stewart ’77 talks about his Law School class, he beams with pride. “It was an outstanding class, filled with unique individuals who possessed very different strengths and skills,” he says. “It was a very heterogeneous group. Some were brilliant intellectuals; others had fabulous people skills; and there were quite a few great oralists.” Though he might not put himself in any of those categories, Mr. Stewart, with his polished and self-effacing demeanor, embodies all of these attributes and more.

Mr. Stewart is presently a partner with Brown Raysman Millstein Felder & Steiner. He handles litigation matters on behalf of domestic and international clients in federal and state courts, as well as in arbitration proceedings before the American Arbitration Association, National Association of Securities Dealers, and the New York Stock Exchange. He was formerly executive vice president, general counsel, and secretary for the Nikko Securities Company International, and also served as director of Nikko Financial Services. Prior to joining Nikko, Mr. Stewart was first vice president and associate general counsel of E.F. Hutton & Company, heading up its litigation department. Mr. Stewart has an obvious passion and enthusiasm for the law. “The practice of law has changed quite a bit since I started, and yet I still love what I do. It remains challenging and fun for me,” he said.

When he is not practicing law, Mr. Stewart is writing and speaking about it, as well as teaching it. He has done frequent presentations on securities industry issues, professional ethics, and related topics at a wide range of venues, from the American Law Institute and American Bar Association to the Yale Law School and Cornell Law School’s W. K. Keck Foundation Ethics Program. He also does presentations for the in-house legal departments of many prestigious investment firms, banks, and other financial services companies.

A prolific and skilled writer, Mr. Stewart is the author of over a hundred articles on various legal topics that have been published in books, monographs, law reviews, and bar journals. His byline has appeared on a column in the New York Law Journal for the past fourteen years. Currently, Mr. Stewart is writing a book with Professor David Curtiss about Myron C. Taylor (class of 1891), who provided the endowment to construct Cornell Law School’s building. Mr. Stewart has finished nearly a hundred pages of the manuscript, which he believes will shed more light on this shrewd tycoon. “Myron Taylor was one of the leading businessmen of the twentieth century, but most people do not know very much about him, other than he was the chief executive officer of U.S. Steel and served as Ambassador to the Vatican during World War II,” Mr. Stewart said.

In addition to practicing and writing about law, Mr. Stewart started teaching ethics and professional responsibility nine years ago and is presently an adjunct professor at both Fordham University School of Law and the Brooklyn Law School. “I try to make sure that my students understand the rapidly changing dynamics of the law and the importance of having a realistic perspective on the practice of law,” he said. “The idealized media notion of being a lawyer bears no reality to the business-oriented, practical side of the practice of law today.” When undergraduates seek his advice about pursuing a law degree, Mr. Stewart tells them: “Make sure that it is what you really, really want to do. I know many lawyers my age and younger who have become bored and disillusioned and do not enjoy what they are doing. It’s a shame to be fifteen or twenty years into a profession and hate what you’re doing.”

Mr. Stewart derives great satisfaction from working with students. “One of my greatest rewards as a teacher has been to keep in touch with a growing group of former students on a personal and professional basis and to realize that I have had some impact on them,” he said. Mr. Stewart, too, appreciates and values excellent teachers, and his list of memorable law professors includes Professors Cramton, Curtiss, Younger, Blakey, Schlesinger, and Barceló. While in law school, Mr. Stewart specialized in international legal affairs, and in his second year, he won the Second Place Oralist Award at the Eastern Regional Round of the Philip C. Jessup Competition.

Cornell always has been an integral part of Mr. Stewart’s life. His Cornell roots include eighteen family members, dating back to his great grandmother, Jessie Boulton Thorp, Cornell class of 1883, one of Cornell’s first female students. His father, Charles T. Stewart A.B. ’40, is a presidential councilor and trustee emeritus, and his stepmother, Patricia Carry Stewart A.B. ’50
Lance N. Salisbury ’96

Most law students don’t get a chance to put their ideals to the test in the middle of their law school career, but Lance Salisbury ’96 got an invitation he couldn’t turn down. He came to Cornell planning to combine a master’s degree in regional planning with a doctorate in law. But when he was offered the chance to aid a group of people in distress, he didn’t hesitate to put his educational plans on hold. “My interests and convictions about our legal system were shaped, in large part, by my own exposure to the weaknesses of legal systems in East Africa, and by my personal experiences in the American civil law system,” he said.

Mr. Salisbury’s varied experiences had already made him an atypical first-year law student. For one thing, he was a bit older than most of his classmates when he started in 1992. “I had a convoluted path to law school,” Mr. Salisbury said. In the early 1980s he worked as a commercial diver in the offshore oil industry. “Everybody wants to talk about my adventures as a deep-sea diver, but frankly it wasn’t that exciting,” he said. However, as the plaintiff in a civil lawsuit arising from work-related injuries, Mr. Salisbury had his first introduction to the legal system. “The experience of being involved in a lawsuit from its inception through two years of depositions and trial exposed me to many of the strengths and weaknesses of American legal system,” he said. “I became aware of the impact that an individual lawyer can have in our legal system,” he added. “Here I was, a guy from the Midwest, going up against a big company in its home state; and we won the case.” Mr. Salisbury gives much of the credit for the successful verdict to his attorney, William Hunter, an exceptional trial lawyer who is currently a judge in Louisiana. Mr. Hunter inspired Mr. Salisbury to study law, and has remained Mr. Salisbury’s mentor and friend.

Mr. Salisbury entered the University of Iowa in 1986, where he completed a B.G.S. and M.A. degrees in geography. In his final undergraduate year at Iowa, he began the first of two internships with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Somalia. work that became the basis for his M.A. thesis. He developed and conducted field studies there and in Kenya examining land use conflicts and natural resource development. Mr. Salisbury said that his research introduced him to the structure of several foreign legal systems. “My work in East Africa illustrated the importance of a well-trained corps of lawyers and judiciary, and I realized the importance of constitutional guarantees of equal rights and opportunities,” he said.

Mr. Salisbury planned to continue his work and research on resource access issues and the impact of these processes on the environment when he enrolled in the M.R.P. (Master’s in Regional Planning) program in 1990. He focused on the role that governments and agencies can play in creating sustainable economic systems while preserving the rights of local populations. He secured an internship with the World Food Programme in Rome, Italy, where he was the chief author of a policy paper presented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro.

In keeping with his career interests in international law and policy, Mr. Salisbury entered Cornell Law School in the fall of 1992. While in school, he was contacted by a non-governmental agency and asked to assist in emergency relief operations in Somalia. He was granted a one-year leave of absence from his...
first-year studies at the law school, and he went back to Africa. “I left (for Somalia) two days after taking the contracts exam, and I often jokingly reflect that Professor Summers’s final exam drove me out of town,” he said. In Somalia, Mr. Salisbury was in charge of daily operations for a relief and reconstruction program that employed 280 people and assisted roughly 270,000.

He returned a year later to complete his legal studies. Because of his experience with and passion for international legal affairs and human rights, Mr. Salisbury’s favorite law school teachers included Professors Wippman, Ndulo, Johnson, and Kent. He quickly added Professors Summers and Rossi to the list, citing their influence in helping to hone his critical thinking and presentation skills.

After graduating in May 1996, Mr. Salisbury returned to Africa, this time to Liberia, where he developed programs to support community development and reconstruction of civil society. He assisted with the running of legal aid clinics set up by the association of female lawyers in Liberia. He also worked with them and the government in setting up procedures and addressing working relationships for a new juvenile court. He helped implement civil society programs, as well as programs to support local human rights lawyers. He designed and implemented a food aid program, and worked with international and national partners to expand community development and rural health programs.

When he returned from Liberia, Mr. Salisbury accepted a position as program manager for the Legal Aid Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These legal aid clinics provided assistance and representation for refugees who wanted to reclaim their illegally seized property, and to recoup social benefits that had been denied to them. He expanded and strengthened the struggling legal aid program, which now represents over 30,000 clients annually. While in Bosnia, Mr. Salisbury contacted the Cornell Law School and offered an internship for any student who might be interested in working in Bosnia. To his surprise, several well-qualified students applied. Instead of one or two interns, he hired seven. “We could only offer them a place to live and some really basic working conditions,” he said, “plus they had to pay for their own transportation, and they came anyway. Their work was extremely important because they helped us develop and implement case management and program administration systems.” Mr. Salisbury also praised the determination, ethics, and skills of his legal counterparts in Bosnia, and said that many of them have moved on to influential positions in the judicial system. Moreover, the successful legal aid program in Bosnia became a model for similar initiatives in Kosovo and Macedonia, as well as in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Presently, Mr. Salisbury maintains a private practice in Ithaca as a general civil and criminal attorney. He remains a consultant for international human rights and relief organizations. He has written, published, and presented many reports and papers about international human rights, relief and reconstruction programs, sustainable economic development, child protection, and labor and employment issues. He has been a guest speaker at several symposia at Cornell, including the 2003 Public Interest Law Career Symposium. Mr. Salisbury is especially proud of his volunteer work in Somalia, Liberia, and Bosnia, and his enthusiasm for joining efforts to rebuild society after catastrophic emergencies has not waned.

In reflecting on his experiences in difficult and dangerous situations, Mr. Salisbury commented, “I’ve been lucky in many ways. To me the important thing to remember when working in any environment is that—regardless of what type of fear you have entering a situation—you should not be afraid of failure. Much of your success depends on your support staff, and that’s true whether you’re out in the field with an NGO, or working as a lawyer at White and Case.” Mr. Salisbury remains convinced that the “rule of law” will endure. “We need to always remember that the rule of law is a vital medium that gives all people an active voice.”

-Cynthia M. Tkachuck
STUDENT PROFILES

Matthew Faiella '05

Matthew Faiella '05 has always wanted to study law. “When I was very young I often questioned what my teachers had to say,” he remembers. “So they said I should become a lawyer. And, from what I knew about lawyers, I agreed.”

First, however, he took a detour through the sciences. At Boston University, he studied psychology and biology, and began college as a pre-med student. “I worked for a lab doing neuropsychological research and learned what I liked and didn’t like about doing this kind of work,” he explains. Law began to look more attractive again, and he decided to apply to law school in New York State so he could eventually work near his close-knit family in Mamaroneck.

His first post-acceptance telephone contact with Cornell Law School impressed him. “It seemed like a warm and welcoming place,” Mr. Faiella recalls. “When I came to visit, students asked if they could help; professors introduced themselves to visiting students and genuinely praised the school. The visit settled everything for me.”

Although he worried a little about law school and its reputation for cutthroat competition, he soon discovered that Cornell Law School was different. “It’s been intense and intellectually stimulating, but everybody does work together,” Mr. Faiella says. “I’ve learned so much through studying with people and discussing the social issues underlying legal theory. Everyone comes to the table with such different experiences. You learn that your perspective is not the only one, and that people have really strong feelings about issues you’ve never even thought about.” In contrast to his undergraduate experience at a large school like B.U., Mr. Faiella is struck by the easy access students have to Cornell Law School professors and administrators. “If I need to speak to people I just walk around, find them and talk to them,” he says.

On his resume, Mr. Faiella lists “mentoring” as one of his interests, and it has been a continuing thread in his life. “I started working as a volunteer counselor going into seventh grade,” he says. “In high school, I tutored Spanish-speaking elementary students after school. It was a really good program, and it kept my interest in Spanish going because I saw the practical value of being bilingual.”

At Boston University, he worked for the Office of Orientation and Off-Campus Services, leading summer orientation sessions, getting new students signed up for classes and talking to their parents. He also worked as a freshman mentor for a group of about twenty students during the school year. “It was a very useful program,” he says, “because when I started at B.U., I had never been away from home for more than three days. Even though I had friends from high school and a great resident assistant, I was totally lost at first.” Mr. Faiella has continued mentoring at the Law School, helping out first-year and LL.M. students.

At the Law School, Mr. Faiella has served on the Dean’s Search Committee, and presently serves as a general editor of the Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy. During his term as president of Lambda Law Students Association, he worked with Law School and University administrators regarding on-campus military recruiting. At issue is the conflict between the Law School’s non-discrimination policy (which, among other forms, forbids discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation), and the military’s “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy, which forces service-members to conceal their homosexual orientation or face discharge. Under the Solomon Amendment, the Department of Defense can deny federal grants and contracts not only to law schools that do not allow the military to recruit on their campuses, but can also cut funding to any programs at universities with non-complying law schools. A group called FAIR, the Forum for Academic and Institutional Rights, is suing the Department of Defense over this issue. FAIR has invited law schools to join their organization publicly or anonymously; neither Cornell Law School nor Cornell University has joined the group.

“We have an amazing group of gay and straight students who feel that bringing these issues forward is very important,” says Mr. Faiella. “Our efforts were driven by a very hard-working group of students, both in Lambda and the National Lawyers Guild. This year we hope to get more groups involved.” Although some students want to organize protests, Mr. Faiella says, he and others agree that negotiation has been a productive way to begin. In talking with Cornell administrators, he has come
to appreciate the institution's position. "As an administrator, it makes sense to want to limit your liability," he says. "It's been a really good experience working with the university's and the Law School's administrations. They are considering their options and trying to figure out ways to limit the discrimination, and I commend them for that."

While in school, Mr. Faiella has also worked in New York City as a legal intern for Immigration Equality (formerly the Lesbian and Gay Immigration Rights Task Force), and for the New York State Division of Human Rights. He served as a summer associate for Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, and he has received a job offer from the firm. "The work there was fascinating," he says. "I learned so much about the intersection of law and business, and the assignments were very conceptually interesting. Working on regulatory matters allowed me to focus on the social policies behind the laws." The firm provided mentors for its summer associates, and Mr. Faiella found them approachable and helpful. "At first I was a little intimidated, especially by my partner advisors," he says, "but they were so down-to-earth and willing to talk to me about everything. I didn't expect that from a big New York City law firm."

Mr. Faiella will spend the fall studying law in Barcelona, Spain, with Cornell Law School's program at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Although he's been studying Spanish since middle school, he plans to take an intensive Spanish class when he arrives to make sure he is ready for his coursework. The program includes classes in Spanish and European Union law, as well as Spanish constitutional law. "It should be interesting to compare the Spanish and U.S. constitutions and how they have been interpreted," he says.

Meanwhile, there are post-graduation plans to consider, finding a way to combine his interests in mentoring, activism, and commercial law. "If I were to work at [Stroock], I would get to work on complex business matters as well as pro bono matters," Mr. Faiella says. "And I can get involved in outside community work, which I certainly plan to do. If I feel comfortable and like the people and the work, it's just a matter of deciding where I'm going to learn the most."

-Judith Pratt

Susannah L. Schmid '05

Susannah L. Schmid '05 chose law school as a way to pursue diverse interests in corporate law and urban education. "With a law degree, I can work in either the business or educational environment," Ms. Schmid says. "Business school, or a doctorate, would have been limiting. Law school leaves both doors open."

Ms. Schmid's summer and fall work schedule gives time to both of her interests. In the summer of 2004, she worked at Thacher Proffitt & Wood LLP, in New York City. At Thacher Proffitt, Ms. Schmid says, "I did research on securities regulation, and reviewed the paperwork for processing agreements, making sure that everything was correct." Until September 11, 2001, Thacher Proffitt's offices were in the World Trade Center. Luckily, no one from the firm was hurt in the attacks that day, says Ms. Schmid, but those who escaped are still feeling the effects. "From their stories, I have a sense that it was a very surreal experience. They are all still so shocked."

She speaks highly of the company's resilience in the face of the tragedy. "Almost immediately, partners began collaborating with associates to try to reconstruct the documents that were lost," she says. And in 2003, the company moved back to an office building near where the towers once stood. Her office at Thacher Proffitt overlooked Ground Zero. "I walked by it every day on my way to and from work," Ms. Schmid says. "The eeriest thing for me was seeing the first flight of a staircase that still remained." Ms. Schmid had the sense that everyone was glad that rebuilding of the Center was starting. "It seems like it's part of the healing process for people who worked there."

Ms. Schmid will continue to live in New York City this fall, doing an externship with the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. "I lived in the Village over the summer and it was great," she says. "This fall I moved to the so-called Hell's Kitchen area. Although I grew up in Evanston, near Chicago, this is my first long-term experience with New York City." After graduating from Cornell Law School, she hopes to work in the corporate sector—but, she says, "I do want to stay involved in education and community work."

-Judith Pratt
Spurred by her family’s interest on education (her mother is a fifth-grade teacher) and her sense that personal attention made the difference in school performance, Ms. Schmid tutored for America Reads while an undergraduate at Duke University, teaching children in the Durham public schools. “It put college life into perspective,” she says. She also worked for Duke’s Talent Identification Program, where high school seniors take classes at Duke for six weeks. “I participated in the program myself, and it’s a great way to transition into being an undergraduate,” she notes. Part of her work for that program included lecturing to high school freshmen in an international relations class. “It was intimidating, teaching kids only eight years younger than I, who were interested in learning but also wanted to have fun,” Ms. Schmid remembers. “I had to pretend I was an adult. I loved it!”

Her belief in the transforming power of education was further cemented by a job editing telephone books for a church organization. “It was very tedious,” she says. “It made me realize how much education is needed to allow people to do jobs that are much more interesting and rewarding.”

She decided to go to Duke University in order to live in the south. “I knew I’d end up in a northern urban setting, so it was good to try something different,” she says. Her siblings agreed: her younger sister, Laura, also graduated from Duke, and her younger brother, William, is at the University of Richmond in Virginia.

At Duke, she majored in economics and history. “I loved economics, finding out how the world works,” she says. “That is, learning to model how people behave as consumers, why poverty exists in certain countries based on what goods they can produce, how the economic policies of the U.S. government have helped America be so successful, and how those policies inform everything throughout the world.”

Ms. Schmid chose Cornell for several reasons. “I wanted a different living experience from what I had and would have,” she explains. Having grown up in a city, and planning to work in cities, she says, “I will likely never have this experience again. Ithaca is a perfect place to experience the tranquility of the outdoors,” Ms. Schmid continues. “I can safely go running in the Plantations or around Beebe Lake. There was also a familial attraction to Cornell—my grandmother attended Cornell as an undergraduate. In fact, my grandfather, who was then a Coast Guard trainee stationed off Long Island, came up to Ithaca and proposed to my grandmother beside Beebe Lake.”

Her activities at Cornell Law School include serving on the Cornell Law Student Association and as a Law School Tour Guide, as well as writing and editing for the *Journal of Law and Public Policy*. “I really enjoy the Law Student Association and serving as a tour guide,” she says. “It’s what makes law school fun, meeting everyone, planning events, talking to the new students.” Ms. Schmid was elected the Law School’s representative to the Graduate Student Committee, and worked on their Trustee Nominating Committee. “That was really interesting, meeting some of the undergraduates and feeling involved in the process of helping Cornell achieve its vision.”

Her work for the University Counsel’s office as a law clerk during the summer and fall of 2003 was one of her most rewarding assignments. “I felt like I was involved with educational issues, in an office that had the power to affect things. I was looking at the issues involved in Cornell’s building program. Without that, you can’t have a school that changes and progresses. The University Counsel’s office was very active in making that vision happen.”

In her scant leisure time, Ms. Schmid stays in shape by running four or five miles every other day. She played on the Law School’s softball team, and competed in the North Grounds Softball League tournament at the University of Virginia School of Law. “I was on one of three Cornell teams, and even though we didn’t win a single game, we had great fun.”

Most important, her legal education will allow Ms. Schmid to continue studying. “The times I’ve been most engaged is when I’ve been learning things,” she says. “I am looking forward to being in a career that enables you to continue learning.”

—Judith Pratt
Alumni Continue to Welcome School’s New Dean
Rounding out a full season of travel, during which he met over 500 alumni and friends in twelve cities throughout the country, Cornell Law School’s fifteenth dean, Stewart J. Schwab, the Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law, visited alumni in Washington, D.C., Boston, Portland, and Seattle.

WASHINGTON, D.C. RECEPTION
On April 13, Dean Schwab visited alumni in Washington, D.C., at a reception hosted by Milton G. Strom ’67. The reception took place at the firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, where Mr. Strom is a corporate and securities partner. Alumni and friends not only enjoyed getting together with one another and meeting Dean Schwab, but they also enjoyed impressive views of the White House and State Department from a conference room high above the city.

BOSTON LUNCHEON
Dean Schwab left Washington, D.C., with just enough time to make it to Boston for a luncheon held the next day, on April 14. Gregory J. Getschman ’88 hosted this luncheon at his firm, Goulston & Storrs, which is located in a beautiful building overlooking the Boston Harbor.

PORTLAND LUNCHEON
The Portland, Oregon luncheon was held on May 6 at the Benson Hotel in downtown Portland, and was graciously hosted by Donald B. Haslett ’77 and Mark R. Wada ’78. Although it was an intimate gathering of sixteen alumni, this number represents over a third of all Cornell Law School alumni in the Portland area, which is a very good showing!

SEATTLE LUNCHEON
Following the Portland luncheon, Dean Schwab boarded the short flight to Seattle, where a luncheon was hosted for him the next day by Dori Lee Brewer ’84 and Ellen Conedera Dial ’77, at the firm of Perkins Coie. The Seattle alumni who joined Dean Schwab over a luncheon of regional favorites were pleased to have this occasion to speak directly with the new dean.

Dean Schwab enjoys opportunities to connect with Law School alumni, and plans are underway for further trips to
alumni outposts across the country. To let the alumni office know if you are interested in hosting such an event, please contact Seth Peacock, director of alumni relations, at sethpeacock@lawschool.cornell.edu.

NYC Young Alumni Reception

For one night only, Cornell Law School’s ambitious young alumni left their offices early to enjoy some “face time” with old Law School friends at the third annual Young Alumni Reception, held on April 22. Alumni from the classes of 1995 through 2003 gathered at the TriBeCa Grand Hotel for cocktails, Mediterranean hors d’oeuvres, and socializing. Dean Stewart Schwab attended the event to catch up with former students, and to get acquainted with new alumni. Seth Peacock ’01, director of alumni relations, was also on hand to welcome alumni and former classmates.

Student Barbeque

Together with the Cornell Law Student Association, the Alumni Relations Office co-hosted the year-end barbecue on the last day of classes, April 30. Although late April is a very dangerous time to schedule an outdoor event in Ithaca, the sun burst through the clouds, allowing for a beautiful spring day.

Over 300 students, faculty and staff gathered in the Purcell Courtyard. Seth Peacock ’01, director of alumni relations, spoke briefly to the students on the importance of their role as alumni to the continued success of Cornell Law School. Cletus and the Burners, a local Ithaca band, played their special brand of bluegrass as students enjoyed food from Dinosaur Bar-B-Que and lounged on the grass.

Reunion 2004

Familiar faces once again returned to Ithaca and Myron Taylor Hall for the annual Law School Reunion, which ran from Thursday, June 10 through Saturday, June 12. This year’s reunion brought back Cornell Law School graduates from years ending in 4’s and 9’s, from the class of 1949 to the class of 1999.

Reunion began on Thursday evening with the Dean's Welcome Cocktail Reception, held in the Saperston Lounge. The Dean’s welcome reception was of particular interest this year because it gave returning alumni the opportunity to meet recently appointed Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law Stewart J. Schwab. The cocktail reception often proved to be the first place classmates saw each other at the reunion, and many of them headed out to one of Ithaca’s fine restaurants to enjoy the company and catch up on each other’s lives.

The first full day of reunion programming was Friday, June 11. The day began with the University-sponsored golf tournament, in which several Law School alumni participated. Later Friday morning, several alumni attended “Solutions in Cyberspace: Using the Internet to Answer Professional Responsibilities Questions,” a Continuing Legal Education (CLE) program presented by Pat Court, the library’s assistant director for administration and public services, and the law library staff. The library staff also hosted an open house, welcoming alumni into the Edwin S. Dawson Rare Book Room, which contains—among other treasures—the Donovan collection of Nuremberg trial records and the Scottsboro Boys Trial exhibits.

At lunchtime on Friday, alumni took advantage of the beautiful Ithaca summer weather. Some boarded the M/V Manhattan for a catered cruise around scenic Cayuga Lake, while others enjoyed a light catered lunch with Law School faculty and staff in Purcell Courtyard, and a guided tour of the Cornell Plantations.

On Friday afternoon, numerous alumni moved to the Harriet Stein Mancuso ’73 Amphitheater in Myron Taylor Hall to attend a CLE program entitled “Examining Attorney Conduct Requirements Under Sarbanes-Oxley.” The program was presented by Howard Schneider ’59, partner at KMZ Rosenman, and W. Bradley Wendel, one of Cornell Law School’s new facult-
ty members. The presenters discussed the ethical dilemmas created by contradictions between provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the American Bar Association Model Rules.

For many alumni, the Friday evening individual class dinners are the reason they return for reunion. During the dinners, alumni have the opportunity to catch up with the people they shared so much with while they were law students. Law School faculty and staff were also invited to share in the celebration at some of the class dinners. Joining classes for this year’s dinners were Robert B. Kent, professor of law, emeritus, with the class of 1954; Albert C. Neimeth, associate dean, emeritus, with the class of 1969; Barry Strom, senior lecturer and staff attorney, joined with his graduating class of 1974; W. David Curtiss, professor of law, emeritus, with the class of 1979; Robert A. Hillman, Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, with the class of 1984; Cynthia A. Farina, professor of law, with the class of 1989; John J. Barceló III, Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law and Reich Director, Berger International Legal Studies Program and George A. Hay, Edward Cornell Professor of Law, with the class of 1994; and Glenn G. Galbreath, senior lecturer and staff attorney, with the class of 1999. A special thanks goes to these faculty and staff for their support of the Law School Reunion program.

On Saturday morning, alumni leaders gathered in Hughes Hall for the Reunion’s fourth annual volunteer recognition breakfast. During the breakfast, Dean Schwab recognized all Reunion volunteers, especially the social and fundraising chairs. Following the volunteer recognition breakfast, Dean Schwab discussed his priorities during his “State of the Law School” address. The Dean’s address was followed by a faculty presentation by Professor Theodore Eisenberg, who discussed the new Journal of Empirical Legal Studies (JELS).

Later Saturday afternoon, alumni gathered under the tent in Purcell Courtyard to enjoy Dinosaur Bar-B-Que’s ribs, chicken, and delicious side dishes. During the lunch, the president of the Cornell Law Association (CLA), Charles M. Adelman ’73, held the association’s annual meeting. President Adelman introduced the new members of the CLA Executive Committee: Tina M. Foster ’00, Gary Schoenholtz Guzy ’82, and Charles N. Schilke ’88.

Reunion 2004 concluded with the all-class cocktail reception and dinner dance. This year’s guest dinner speaker was our very own Ernie Roberts, the Edwin H. Woodruff Professor of Law, Emeritus. Professor Roberts shared his humorous observations about the Cornell experience, based on his forty-year association with the Law School. Following dinner, alumni had the opportunity to dance the night away as a live band played a variety of tunes under the tent in Purcell Courtyard. The music reverberated throughout campus, and undergraduate alumni, on campus celebrating their own reunions, joined the party.

Planning is already underway for Reunion 2005, and we look forward to seeing you there. Photos from this year’s reunion are available online at www.lawschool.cornell.edu/alumni/reunion.asp.

Class Notes

42 Annette S. Elstein continues to work full-time as an immigration judge. She served for twenty-nine years at the civil branch of the Legal Aid Society of New York City before becoming an immigration judge at the Department of Justice in 1984. Judge Elstein and her daughter, Sandra Feuerstein, are thought to be the only mother-daughter pair of judges in the United States.

48 Robert T. Andrews and his wife Minerva have moved to Westminster Canterbury of the Blue Ridge, a life care community in Charlottesville, Virginia.

50 Emlyn I. Griffith spoke at the Oneida and Onondaga County Bar Association Law Day Program. Mr. Griffith shared his memories of the Brown v. Board of Education decision. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954. After he had signed the court register and was preparing to leave, the court attendant suggested he stay to witness history. Fortunately, he did, and was in the courtroom to hear Chief Justice Earl Warren read the Brown decision striking down the separate-but-equal doctrine.

Friends at reunion
Stewart F. Hancock, who sat on New York State’s Court of Appeals from 1986 to 1993, was featured in an article in the New York Times which discussed his views on the death penalty. His deeper involvement with the death penalty came after he was challenged by students at Syracuse University College of Law, where he taught after his court term ended. He then began thinking deeply about capital punishment, and became an ardent opponent of New York State’s death penalty law. He has since worked as a lawyer in two cases the statute has spawned, spoken publicly and written further on the subject, and submitted two amicus curiae briefs.

Gerald F. Phillips received the Griffin Bell Volunteer Services Award for his many contributions to the Los Angeles County Bar’s Dispute Resolution Services. Mr. Phillips enjoyed a distinguished career as a prominent film industry attorney. He is currently a full-time mediator and arbitrator. Mr. Philips is a co-founder of the College of Commercial Arbitrators and is recognized as one of the “Top 50 Neutrals in California.” In addition, he sits on the board of the California Dispute Resolution Council, and has chaired the ADR Committee on the State Bar Association and the State of California ADR Committee.

George H. Spencer is now of counsel to Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery, a firm that started in Chicago 150 years ago, and consists of some sixty attorneys with offices there as well as in Washington, D.C.; California; and Colorado. By some quirk of fate, he is now the managing attorney of the firm’s Washington, D.C., campus, where there are eight attorneys. Mr. Spencer’s own intellectual property firm, Spencer & Frank, which he ran for nearly forty years, joined the large general law firm Venable LLP in 1998. After his five-year personal arrangement with that firm expired, he became counsel to Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery. Fitch, Even is a pure intellectual property firm, and since the Spencer & Frank firm came close to merging with Fitch, Even back in 1998, it could be said that Mr. Spencer has now “returned to [his] roots.” All this legal work has not kept Mr. Spencer from traveling. He and his wife Mollie recently took

Richard M. Hays retired as secretary of RTI International Metals, Inc. RTI is headquartered in Niles, Ohio, and is one of the world’s largest producers of titanium. He was a member of the company’s founding board of directors. He began his career at U.S. Steel in 1954, eventually advanc-
trips on the *Queen Elizabeth 2* and the *Queen Mary 2*, and then attended an international IP Congress in Geneva in the summer. On future trips he may fly himself, as he continues to pilot his own airplane. Between all this and keeping up with their eleven grandchildren, Mr. Spencer and his wife have a hectic but pleasant life.

53 **Charles J. Urstadt** continues to make a splash and is showing no signs of slowing down. He swims 1,200 to 1,500 yards day, and at seventy-five he continues to chase national and world records. Most recently, he won the Division 2000 World Swimming Championship in Munich, Germany, and the 2003 World Senior Olympics in Virginia. Mr. Urstadt began swimming again in 1998 after a forty-one-year hiatus. Since then he has been on a tear, setting a national record in the fifty-yard breaststroke.

57 **Hon. Pano Z. Patsalos** retired in January, 2000, as judge of the Orange County Court and as acting Supreme Court Justice in the Ninth Judicial District. Although retired, he continues to hear and try cases in the Supreme Court for the Ninth Judicial District as a Judicial Hearing Officer, and also sits as an arbitrator.

59 After fifteen years as a New Jersey Superior Court Judge, **Hon. Edmund R. Bernhard** reluctantly retired at the state-mandated age of seventy. Although retired, he still works as a substitute judge at the courthouse in Flemington. Judge Bernhard said, “I loved what I did, and I love it now. I come to work early, leave late and take work home with me. It’s what I do.”

60 **Herbert B. Ray** will be entering his nineteenth year as New York State Family Court Judge for Broome County.

61 **William M. Aukamp** is one of the founders of Collins Thompson, a new executive search firm specializing in senior level positions in the law, banking, and insurance.

67 **Paul A. Skrabut**, president of Palumbo & Cerrell, a Washington-based advocacy firm, has been named president of the New Jersey State Society, succeeding John Pan-nullo, who had served as president since June 1997.

69 **Andrew Berger** was recently appointed the Law School’s representative for a four-year term on the Committee on Alumni Trustee Nominations for Cornell. The committee is charged with the responsibility of selecting qualified alumni to stand as candidates in the annual alumni trustee election. Mr. Berger recently completed a four-year term as a member of the Executive Committee of the Cornell Law School Association. He is of counsel to the New York law firm of Tannenbaum Helpern Syracuse & Hirschtritt, where he spends most of his time on copyright litigation.

Michael E. Getnick has been named a vice president of the New York State Bar Association’s Executive Committee. He represents the Fifth Judicial District, which covers Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego counties. Mr. Getnick is an active member of the NYSBA, serving as a member of the House of Delegates, and a fellow of the New York Bar Foundation. He is chair of the Committee on Court Operations, and a member of the Membership Committee and the Special Committee to Review the Annual Meeting. In addition to his NYSBA responsibilities, Mr. Getnick is also a member of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy and the New York State Trial Lawyers Association. Mr. Getnick is a partner in the Utica firm of Getnick Livingston Atkinson Gigiotti & Priore, LLP, and is of counsel to Getnick and Getnick.

70 **Leslie A. Glick** continues to practice international trade, customs and FDA law with Porter Wright Morris & Arthur in Washington, D.C. Because one of the firm’s clients is the Scottish National Party, Mr. Glick had the privilege of meeting Sir Sean Connery, a leading member of the party, at a reception held on “Tartan Day” at the Senate Caucus Room in Washington, D.C.

71 **Robert Gold** joined the litigation practice of Sullivan & Worcester LLP in New York City. Mr. Gold is a highly experienced litigator who handles civil and criminal cases as well as international litigation and arbitration. He has also served as an assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern Dis-
Neighborhood Housing Services of Rochester presented the STAR award honoring contributions to community development to Thomas S. Richards, chair of Greater Rochester Enterprise, and former chief executive officer of Rochester Gas & Electric. The award is given for lifetime achievement in the field of community development, resulting in improved quality of life for neighborhoods in Rochester. Throughout his professional career, Mr. Richards has been involved in a number of charitable and community organizations. He currently serves on the boards of the United Way, Rochester Institute of Technology, Cornell Law School Advisory Council, Oretiana Council Boy Scouts of America, Greater Rochester Housing Partnership, Strong Partners Health System, University of Rochester Medical Center, Visiting Nurse Service, Center for Governmental Research, Greater Rochester Enterprise, Rundel Library Foundation, and George Eastman House.

William G. Schopf was featured in an article appearing in the National Law Journal. Mr. Schopf, of Chicago’s Schopf & Weiss, said it has taken years, but he’s finally learned what does and does not work with juries. “I feel like I’ve finally gotten it right,” he said. “The traits that make successful lawyers don’t work in front of a jury. The big ego, the aggressive, dominant personality—that doesn’t really work in a courtroom.” In the last ten years, Mr. Schopf has been the lead attorney in eleven major jury trials nationwide—all of them ending in favor of his clients. He saw eight victories, one settlement during jury deliberations, and two mistrials. In seven of the jury trials, he defended Northern companies being sued in the South. Mr. Schopf said one of his key defense strategies is admitting wrongdoing, if it exists. “A jury would rather forgive you for something you did five years ago than give a plaintiff money for lying to them.”

In addition to his work at Marcus, Brody, Kessler, Sähner & Weinstein, LLC, Ira B. Marcus was appointed an adjunct professor at Rutgers Law School, where he teaches corporate finance. Marcus Brody is a business boutique, specializing in complex litigation, transactions, and tax planning. On a personal note, Mr. Tim Heinsz ’72 Dies Suddenly
Timothy Heinsz ’72, a nationally respected legal scholar, died on July 2 of an apparent heart attack while jogging near his home in Missouri. Professor Heinsz was a former dean of the School of Law at the University of Missouri-Columbia (UM), and the Earl F. Nelson Professor of Law and Director of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution at UM.

“[W]e are shocked and saddened by the untimely death of Tim Heinsz,” said UM’s Law School Dean Larry Dessem. “Like Will Rogers, Tim never met a person he didn’t like. But no one ever met Tim without being touched by his own warmth and humanity and caring. He devoted his professional life to building institutions like this law school, our Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution, and, with his wife Susan, a wonderful family. As Tim said about one of his former teachers, ‘He taught us about values, life and love.’ No one could have summarized Tim’s own life better.”

Professor Heinsz received his bachelor’s degree from St. Louis University and was an editor of the Cornell Law Review while at Cornell Law School. He was a visiting professor at the University of Missouri in 1979, joined the faculty in 1981, and served as dean of the Law School from 1988–2001. Before entering academia, he practiced with the firm of Lewis, Rice and Fingersh in St. Louis. Professor Heinsz was a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators, and published widely in the field of labor and employment law. He had been a visiting scholar at the International Labour Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and a visiting professor at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. He served on the National Executive Board for the International Society for Labor Law and Social Security, and was a Life Member of Clare Hall, Cambridge University. He was a member of the American Law Institute, and a recipient of the President’s Award and Spurgeon Smithson Award from the Missouri Bar. He also served as Missouri commissioner with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

“Tim was a credit to Cornell Law School in every aspect of his career,” said Stewart J. Schwab, the Allan R. Tessler Dean and Professor of Law at Cornell Law School. “I know personally how respected he was in our shared field of labor law, and in legal education more generally. His untimely death is a great sadness to all of us, but the memory of his warmth and strength of character will remain an example to Cornellians everywhere.”
Marcus and his wife Amy, who were married while he was a law student, celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary last year.

Together with the JAMS (formerly Judicial and Arbitration Mediation Services) Foundation and the ABA Section of Dispute Resolution, Homer C. LaRue and Marvin E. Johnson are launching a project called ACCESS ADR. The goal of the initiative is to expand professional opportunities for minorities and women in ADR. ACCESS ADR is meant to encourage users to take a broader look when selecting an ADR provider. ACCESS ADR believes users have a real interest in bringing persons of diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds into the resolution of their disputes, because those persons bring a set of perceptions and skills to the table that are, in many cases, new to the process. The program will be administered through the Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution. For more information, contact Mr. LaRue at hlarue@jamsadr.com.

President George W. Bush nominated Suedeen M. Gibbons-Kelly to an additional full five-year term as a FERC (Federal Energy and Regulatory Committee) commissioner. Mrs. Gibbons-Kelly's confirmation was handled by the Senate's Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and was voted on by the full Senate. Previously, she was a professor at the University of New Mexico School of Law. While on leave from the law school, she served as counsel to the California Independent System Operator. She also served as a fellow for the U.S. Senate's Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

As part of the merger between Wilmer Cutler Pickering and Hale and Dorr, William F. Lee and William Perlstein will be co-managing partners of the new firm. Wilmer, which has 560 lawyers, is considered strong in antitrust, trade, communications, and securities litigation. Hale, with 500 lawyers, is known for its corporate, intellectual property, and litigation practices. The new entity will be known as Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP. Mr. Lee said, “Both firms are at the top of our game, and we wanted to preserve the identities of both.”

Jeffrey N. Mausner is completing his term as president of the Los Angeles Copyright Society.

The International Association of Defense Counsel (IADC) has elected Robert D. Hunter to the office of corporate vice president. The IADC is the oldest and most prestigious international organization of attorneys representing corporations and insurers. Its activities benefit the approximately 2400 invitation-only, peer-reviewed members and their clients through networking, education, and professional opportunities. Mr. Hunter's duties will be to make sure the IADC serves the needs of corporate counsel members through continuing education, networking, and legislative initiatives. “I look forward to working to enhance the benefits afforded by the IADC to its corporate members,” said Mr. Hunter. Mr. Hunter will continue to work as general counsel for Altec Industries, Inc., a leading manufacturer of aerial devices, derrick derricks, and specialty equipment. “We are very proud to have someone of Rob’s talents serve as general counsel for Altec, and extend our congratulations for such a prestigious honor as corporate vice president of the IADC,” said Lee Styslinger III, president of Altec Industries, Inc.

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Mark E. Chopko was recently featured in the National Journal for his work as general counsel for the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. Mr. Chopko has been with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops for nearly twenty years, and handles a host of legal issues for the church, ranging from property rights and tax-exempt status to the church’s role in education and faith-based initiatives. Mr. Chopko also has the difficult job of advising local dioceses enmeshed in scandal with sex-abuse cases. He has encouraged dioceses to mediate and bring closure in these cases.

The Senate confirmed President Bush’s appointment of Peter W. Hall to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which handles appeals from U.S. District Courts in Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. Previously Vermont’s U.S. Attorney, Judge Hall expects to spend three weeks a month in his chambers in Rutland, writing decisions and preparing for upcoming cases, and one week in New York City, sitting on the three-judge panel that hears cases.

Carol E. Heckman, a partner in the Buffalo office of Harter Secrest & Emery, and a former magistrate judge in the Western District of New York, recently participated in two New York State Bar Association events. During “Discovery 2004,” a day-long program co-sponsored by the NYSBA’s Torts Insurance and Compensation Law Sections and the Committee of Continuing Legal Education, Ms. Heckman presented “An Overview of
Federal Discovery Practice.” She served as a panelist at the spring meeting of the NYSBA’s Commercial and Federal Litigation Section on the topic of electronic discovery.

Dale S. Lazar joined Piper Rudnick’s Reston, Virginia, office as a partner in the intellectual property practice. Most recently, he was with Pillsbury Winthrop. Mr. Lazar has extensive experience in patenting electronic technology, patenting and copyrighting computer hardware and software, litigating patents and copyrights, negotiating and drafting licenses for patents and software, and preparing software-related agreements.

In July, Roberto Rivera-Soto was appointed to the New Jersey Supreme Court, the first Hispanic justice in New Jersey’s history. The state senate approved the nomination 38–0. “It’s a very somber, but very joyful moment,” said Justice Rivera-Soto, whose term began on September 1. Lawmakers praised Justice Rivera-Soto’s intellect and legal skills and reflected on the historic nomination. Senator Wayne Bryant noted that Justice Rivera-Soto is leaving a lucrative law practice to serve on the court. “If it was about wealth, he would have never left,” Senator Bryant said. “It’s about service.” Born in Brooklyn, Justice Rivera-Soto was raised in Puerto Rico. A former assistant U.S. attorney, he spent most of his professional life as a casino lawyer working in Atlantic City and Las Vegas. After wrapping up his work as a partner in the law firm Fox Schild, Justice Rivera-Soto will begin the process of hiring law clerks and a secretary.

78 Glenn Powell is happy to announce that he has fulfilled a personal commitment and opened his own practice by the age of fifty. Mr. Powell’s firm, established in March of 2004, is located in Collinsville, Connecticut, and specializes in employment law, arbitration, and mediation. Mr. Powell is happily married to Sylvia, and an adoring father to his daughter Chloe.

79 Kathleen A. Bursley writes that after twenty years in the law department of Harcourt, Inc., her position as general counsel was eliminated in early 2002 as the result of a merger. After taking a break, doing some consulting work, and falling in love, Ms. Bursley relocated to California and passed the California bar exam (her fifth bar admission!). Although she was unable to make it to her twenty-fifth Reunion, she would love to hear from any classmates passing through Los Angeles.

Thomas M. Farace, a partner in Nixon Peabody’s Private Clients Group in Rochester, recently obtained his Certified Financial Planner certification.

80 Stephanie J. Mitchell recently began working for the European Commission in Brussels, Belgium. Ms. Mitchell is excited to be working for the European Commission during this time of enlargement of the European Union. Ms. Mitchell states: “The chance to work in ‘hot topic’ policy areas and to work in a unique institution with colleagues from twenty-five countries is one of the most exciting things I’ve done in my career.”

81 Entertainment lawyer Joseph A. Calabrese, a twenty-two-year veteran of O’Melveny & Myers, has become managing partner of the firm’s 100-lawyer Century City office. Mr. Calabrese was also recently named to chair the firm’s Entertainment and Media Practice Group.

82 Paget Leonard Alves has joined Sprint as president and chief operating officer. Most recently, Mr. Alves served as president and chief operating officer of Centennial Communications, a telecommunications company with businesses in the U.S. and the Caribbean. Mr. Alves has twenty years of experience with technology companies. Early in his career, he was an attorney for IBM. He moved on to hold several executive positions, including executive vice president and chief operating officer of Murata Business Systems, Inc.

William L. Fox Jr. was recently featured in an article describing the success of his company, Fox Bus Lines Inc. Fox Bus Lines provides charter bus service and bus tours from the Canadian Maritimes to Florida and west to Ontario, and also runs the Logan Express bus service between Framingham and Logan International Airport. Among other professional sports teams, the NBA’s Washington Wizards and Los Angeles Lakers use Fox buses while on tour. Mr. Fox is most proud of, and gives credit to, his ninety employees for the high level of service the firm gives its customers. Fox Bus Lines started as a charter bus company in 1979, when Mr. Fox’s late father, William L. Fox, bought buses from the Worcester Regional Transit Authority. Mr. Fox, who was just finishing law school after a stint in the U.S. Navy, decided to help his father. Mr. Fox said his career has provided a “great opportunity to work with my family and to be successful.”

Ronald R. Papa has been named co-chair of the corporate department at Proskauer Rose LLP. Mr. Papa’s practice is concentrated primarily on domestic and international transactions, mergers and acquisitions, and other business combinations in a broad range of industries and sectors. Mr. Papa recently completed a three-year term on the firm’s Executive Committee, where he was instrumental in building the firm’s international practice.
David S. Litman, who co-founded Dallas-based Hotels.com with classmate Robert B. Diener, is spending much of his time focusing on two of his passions: land conservation and nature. Mr. Litman is devoting much of his time to developing an education center in Cedar Hill for the Dallas Chapter of Audubon Texas, and serving on an advisory board for the Nature Conservancy. He is also manages private investments as the president of Addison-based Wildflower Investments, and conducts a local series of lectures on being a fiscally conservative entrepreneur. His partner, Mr. Diener, splits his time between managing investments and his passion—windsurfing. The two Cornell Law School buddies launched their first business together two decades ago with a $1,000 investment. The airfare wholesale company grew to $14 million in sales before they sold it in 1990. A year later, they invested $1,200 to form the Hotel Reservation Network, which became Hotels.com. At first, the company sold discounted hotel rooms to travel agents, then shifted the focus to Internet sales in the late 1990s. Under their leadership, Hotels.com grew into one of the Internet’s largest sellers of hotel rooms, attracting 7 percent of all online travel bookings.

Professional sports agent Stephen Baker was featured in the Oakland Tribune. In the article, he explained how his interest in becoming an agent developed from his father, who represented John Lennon, Ed Sullivan, and game show creator Mark Goodson. The majority of Mr. Baker’s clients are professional football players from the Bay Area: Jeff Garcia; Nnamdi Asomugha, first-round pick of the Raiders last year; Coy Wire; Jon Ritchie, Kailee Wong and Casey Moore from Stanford; Adimchinobe Echemandu of Cal; wide receiver Luke Powell; and Eric Johnson and Jamie Winborn of the 49ers. Mr. Baker is also surrounded by talent unaffiliated with his work. His wife, Claudia Cowan, is a news reporter for Fox. His mother-in-law, Barbara Rush, is a Hollywood actress. His father, Edwin Baker, is among the country’s top tax attorneys.

Katherine Ward Feld joined Fred Alger Management, Inc. as senior vice president and chief compliance officer. She has full responsibility for strengthening and administering the firm’s compliance program, and reports to the Board of Directors. Ms. Ward joined Alger from Oppenheimer Funds, Inc., where she was vice president and senior counsel. She resides in Short Hills, New Jersey, with her husband, Jeffrey S. Feld ’83, and their two children.

Joseph J. Iarocci was featured in the National Law Journal for his work as general counsel for the global nonprofit CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere Inc.).

Proskauder Rose partner Paul A. Salvatore was profiled in Real-Estate Weekly. The article described several of his high-profile labor negotiations. They include the 1996 New York City commercial buildings maintenance workers’ strike, during which 30,000 union members picketed 1000 buildings; the successful federal court action on behalf of the Long Island Railroad against its locomotive engineers’ union resulting from the union’s illegal pre-Memorial Day weekend job action in 1995; and the successful representation of the New York Times in the 1991 city-wide strike by its drivers’ union. And things do not appear to be slowing down; with labor agreements expiring at a staggering rate in 2004, Mr. Salvatore has most recently concluded deals with Local 94 of the Operating Engineers and Local 32B-32J of the Building Service Employees.

Michael D. Pinnisi joined the firm of Wall Marjama & Bilinski LLP. WMB has offices in Syracuse and Ithaca. His practice will focus on commercial litigation, including patent and intellectual property litigation. Mr. Pinnisi formerly served as an adjunct professor at Cornell Law School.

Edward J. DeFranco joined the firm of Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges, where he will expand its highly regarded patent litigation team. Mr. DeFranco earned his bachelor’s degree in chemical engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He has litigated and tried numerous intellectual property cases covering a wide array of technologies including electrical, chemical, mechanical, software as well as biomedical devices for companies such as General Electric, Lucent, and Gillette. Mr. DeFranco believes that Quinn Emanuel will be a “terrific platform for trying patent cases.”

Helena Tavares Erickson left Dewey Ballantine to become senior vice president and director of public policy projects at the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution.

In addition to his other degrees, Matthew C. Mirow was awarded a Ph.D. in law from Leiden University in the Netherlands. Professor Mirow is currently teaching at Florida International University’s College of Law, where he is a founding faculty member.

Edward J. DeFranco ’86
David M. Sherbin has been appointed to the position of corporate compliance officer at Federal-Mogul Corporation. Mr. Sherbin has been with the company since 1997, and will continue in his other roles as vice president, deputy general counsel, and secretary in addition to his new responsibility of overseeing the corporate compliance program and chairing the company’s Compliance Review Board.

Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker has tapped Toshiyuki Arai, a Japanese partner from the firm’s Los Angeles headquarters, to lead the firm’s Japan-China practice. Mr. Arai will divide his time between the firm’s Beijing and Shanghai offices. “Our extensive international experience allows us to help our Japanese clients to successfully develop their business activities in China,” Mr. Arai said. His practice focuses on strategic alliances, foreign investments, and financial transactions involving cross-border issues. He has worked on U.S.-Japan, U.S.-China, and Japan-China cross-border transactions in banking, acquisitions, and joint ventures. Mr. Arai joined Paul, Hastings in 1991, and became partner in 1995.

Staff Phillips Lytle LLP has named Linda T. Prestegaard as partner. Mrs. Prestegaard concentrates her practice in the area of labor and employment law, and resides in the Rochester office. She advises employers in the full range of employment and workplace issues and represents employers in federal and state courts and before administrative agencies. She also represents unionized employers in labor arbitrations and contract administration. Mrs. Prestegaard serves on the boards of the Rochester Hearing and Speech Center, and Mercy Residential Services.

Valerie and Donald E. Watnick have three daughters; Sydney (eleven), Caley (eight), and Torey (four). Valerie is an assistant professor in the law department of the Zicklin School of Business of Baruch College. Don is vice president and assistant general counsel of Computer Associates International, where he heads the litigation group. They live in Great Neck, New York.

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Bingham McCutchen has expanded its broker-dealer practice group with the addition of three partners, including Paul D. Allen in San Francisco. Mr. Allen was formerly the executive director and assistant general counsel at Morgan Stanley. He brings extensive experience in private client litigation defense.

Philadelphia’s Morgan, Lewis & Bockius’s securitization practice group, led by partner Steven J. Molitor, has joined Dechert. Mr. Molitor, who joined Morgan, Lewis more than a decade ago from New York’s Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, has served as chair of the firm’s securitization group. Morgan, Lewis chair Francis Milone said, “We’re sorry to see him go, because he was well-liked and a fine lawyer.” Dechert chair Barton Winokur said the acquisition will greatly enhance the firm’s structured finance practice group. “They will fit perfectly with the practice we already have here,” Mr. Winokur said. “We have a relatively big structured finance group, but we really needed someone to handle the public markets.” Mr. Molitor has been involved in hundreds of public mortgage-backed securities transactions as well as representing underwriters, originators, credit enhancers and trustees in other transactions. He also represents issuers, originators, underwriters and servicers in a variety of transactions involving the securitization of non-mortgage assets, including equipment lease, floor plan, motor vehicle and credit card receivables, as well as housing contracts and mortgage loans.

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89 Eve L. Hill, visiting associate professor at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles, and executive director for the Western Law Center for Disability Rights, recently published Disability Civil Rights Law and Policy along with co-authors Peter Blanck, Charles Siegal, and Michael Waterstone. This is the most comprehensive legal treatise available on the subject. The authors are now working on a legal casebook on the subject due to be published by Thomson/West in January, 2005.

Susan G. Whitman is a senior staff attorney with the U.S. Office of Personnel Management in Washington, D.C. Her primary clients include the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Fund, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI)

90 Zachary J. Shulman, executive director of Cornell University’s Entrepreneurship Legal Services program (ELS), continues the successful expansion of the program. Most recently, Gordon & Glickson, a Chicago-based law firm specializing exclusively in information technology law, has agreed to participate in the ELS program. Sponsored by the Johnson Graduate School of Management and Cornell Law School, the ELS program uses Cornell law students to provide affordable and professional legal services to emerging growth-oriented businesses under the direct supervision of experienced attorneys.

“We are proud to participate in Cornell’s ELS program for many reasons. Not only does it provide law students with the necessary exposure to real clients facing real business issues, it also provides emerging companies with the critical legal guidance they need to avoid the potential pitfalls that plague many new businesses,” said Gordon & Glickson's Benjamin D. Kern.

Meena K. Latta has been appointed by Cold Heat as general counsel. Cold Heat (also known as Hyperion Innovations), develops mobile heating technology used in high-performance appliances, tools and materials (see www.coldheat.com). Cold Heat plans to use its technology to power products that will change the way daily tasks are completed. Ms. Latta brings to Cold Heat more than fourteen years of experience managing intellectual property, securities, employment, mergers and acquisitions, litigation, and contracting for national and international companies. She has negotiated manufacturing agreements with multinational OEMs while at BSQUARE Corporation, established the legal strategy for LoudEye Technologies, Inc., closing some of the first digital music industry reproduction and Internet distribution agreements, and successfully managed successful acquisitions which doubled the size of Primus Knowledge Solutions Inc.

Last year, Akira Ojima’s office changed from the Legal Research Office of the Supreme Court of Japan to the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, which examines bills the administration proposes to the National Diet.

Kara D. Wertheimer Alfi is the associate director of planned giving at Stanford University. Ms. Wertheimer finds the most interesting aspect of working at Stanford to be learning from alumni about their personal experiences, both during and after college. Outside of work, she enjoys spending time with her husband and two children.

91 William S. Gehrke, formerly a senior partner at Hale and Dorr LLP, has formed the law firm of Gehrke, Gish & Umana LLP. His new firm is located in Boston, and focuses on corporate, securities, and intellectual property law. Mr. Gehrke currently resides in Marblehead, Massachusetts, with his wife, Lisa, and children, Olivia (seven), and Nathaniel (four).

Antoine De Rave, partner with Baker & McKenzie in Brussels, and his wife, Catherine Grisart, became the proud parents of a little boy named Gauthier. He is their second child, and the brother of big sister Gaëlle, who has just turned four.

93 Maureen K. Bogue was named as partner by Seyfarth Shaw. She is based in their San Francisco office, and focuses her practice on employment counseling and litigation.

Matthew J. Oppenheim has joined Jenner & Block as a partner, and is co-chair of the entertainment and new media practice. He was the senior vice president for business and legal affairs for the Recording Industry Association of America. Mr. Oppenheim says he’ll most miss the people that he worked with at the RIAA, and will also miss going to the Grammys. He plans to litigate on issues related to technology, the Internet, and copyrights in his new role. He knows the terrain well from his experience at RIAA. When Mr. Oppenheim signed on with the association nearly seven years ago, he expected to assume a relatively low-key job compared with the time he had spent as an attorney in the Washington office of Proskauer Rose. Instead, Mr. Oppenheim became heavily involved in a series of high-profile cases against Internet file-sharing by such sites as Napster. “It’s been a hard position to be in, to be the person to explain to music fans that the days of getting music for free without consequences are over. People have become used to it. There’s an entire generation of younger people who have thought it was OK to take music off the Internet for free.”

Joshua E. Swift has been named assistant general counsel of Verizon Communications.

94 Geola and Michael B. Jaffe welcomed Noah Jaffe into the world on June 19. The family is enjoying their new home in Bridgewater, New Jersey.

Richard Roothman left his firm and joined Absa Corporate & Merchant Bank. He specializes in capital and debt market as well as project finance work. His eldest child, Rynhard, was born on January 31, 2003, and a second son, Wian, was born on September 22, 2004.
96 Kendall J. Fisher joined the inhouse legal department of Puget Sound Energy, Inc., Washington state’s largest energy provider, at the end of last year. This past September she married Jay Cammermeyer. The ceremony was held in her hometown on Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts. The couple resides in Seattle, Washington.

Michael J. Feldman and wife Anne had their first child, Evan Isaac, on New Years’ Eve, 2003. The family is happy and doing well.

After earning his Ph.D. in 1999 and finishing his clerkship in 2001, Christoph Herfarth worked for Bundeskartellamt (Federal Antitrust Agency) in Bonn for over two years. Since the beginning of 2004, he has been working for the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour in Berlin. In 2000, their daughter Friederike was born, and in 2003, they welcomed their son Clemens.

In their first year as moot court coaches, Jennifer Kuhn and her husband, Pierre Hubert, led University of Texas law students to the National Championship during the 2004 Giles Sutherland Rich Memorial Intellectual Property Moot Court Competition held in Washington, D.C. Her team beat the University of Minnesota in the championship round argued before Federal Circuit Judges Newman, Bryson, and Prost. When she is not winning national championships, Mrs. Kuhn is a solo practitioner in Austin, Texas.

Jason D. Reichelt left the Ada County Prosecutor’s Office in Boise, Idaho, for a one-year appointment as a pro bono criminal law liaison to the Republic of Georgia for the American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative. While in Tbilisi, Georgia, Mr. Reichelt will be working on criminal law reform and promotion of the rule of law in the Republic of Georgia, an independent country formerly part of the Soviet Union.

97 Anton Pal Montano and Dr. Anh Tong were married in Houston, Texas, on July 5, 2003. Anton practices employment law at Baker & Hostetler, and Anh is a family practitioner in Houston. Classmates Thomas W. Colomb and Robert T. “Tor” Llimatainen had the pleasure of serving as groomsman. Also in attendance were classmates Dan Chiu and Daniel D. Cotta.

98 Tamara H. Kassabian and her husband Hagop are the proud parents of twins, Gabrielle and Serge. The twins were born on December 25, 2003. Tamara continues her work as a trial attorney for the Department of Justice in the Civil Rights Division, Educational Opportunities Section.

Ian Mark Rosenberg married Caroline Louise Nachman Laskow on Saturday, May 8, at the Park Hyatt Chicago. Ms. Laskow is a freelance scriptwriter and a script supervisor for television shows in New York. She also directed a documentary about yoga called Ashtanga, N.Y., which premiered at the TriBeCa Film Festival. Mr. Rosenberg is a staff lawyer in the law and regulation department of ABC Inc. in New York. He is also a founding member of Ovo, an arts collective in New York, for which he directed Love Research, a performance art piece written and performed by Karen Sorensen.

David S. Widenor was named co-author of the commercial law section of the Syracuse Law Review, an annual survey of developments in New York State law. Mr. Widenor is a senior associate practicing in Damon & Morey’s business litigation and insolvency department. He focuses his practice in the area of commercial and business-related litigation. Mr. Widenor speaks and writes on issues of commercial law. He contributed to Pace University School of Law Professor Donald L. Doernberg’s recently published book, Identity Crisis: Federal Courts in a Psychological Wilderness. He is also assisting Cornell Law School Professor Robert S. Summers on a book yet to be published concerning form in the law.

99 Eric H. Blinderman, an associate at Proskauer Rose, has put his financial future and his very life on the line with a pair of risks. Late last spring he opened his new West Village French Provencal restaurant, called “Mas.” With his two partners, Mr. Blinderman has borrowed nearly $1 million for the restaurant. But Mr. Blinderman himself was absent on the open-
Joshua E. Friedman, formerly a Superior Court prosecutor with the Suffolk County District Attorneys’ Office in Boston and law clerk for the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, has joined the firm of Bernkopf, Goodman & Baseman LLP in Boston as an associate. Mr. Friedman’s practice focuses on general civil and commercial litigation.

Schottenstein Zox & Dunn announced in May that Valerie T. Ho was admitted to the Ohio Bar. Ms. Ho focuses her practice in corporate and bankruptcy law. Her practice and experience includes the representation of private and public companies on general corporate matters and transactional matters, including venture capital financings and private placements, public equity and debt offerings, and mergers and acquisitions. She also advises public companies regarding compliance with the Securities Act of 1933 and the Exchange Act of 1934. In the bankruptcy area, Ms. Ho represents both debtors and creditors in bankruptcy and workout matters. Prior to her employment with SZD, she served as law clerk to Hon. Erithe A. Smith at the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Central District of California, and was an associate in the corporate and securities practice group at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati.

Meghan Frei and Carl F. Berglind were married in Scottsdale, Arizona. Cornell alums in attendance were David D. McCusker ’01, and classmates Nahalel A. Nellis, and Elizabeth L. Shor. After three years in New York City, they relocated to Denver last October. Carl is a corporate associate with Hogan & Hartson. Meghan is a litigation associate with Wheeler Trigg & Kennedy.

Viktor V. Pregel and Katherine E. Bierma were married May 8 in Washington, D.C. Viktor works in McLean, Virginia for the law firm of Watt, Tieder, Hoffar & Fitzgerald, L.L.P., and Katherine works in Washington, D.C., for the law firm of Littler Mendelson. The couple lives in Arlington, Virginia. Attending the wedding were classmates Claudia E. Downing, Heather J. Pellegrino, Elizabeth M. McCarroll, Maryann L. Landrigan, David Ziskind, Brian A. Rosenthal, Timothy D. Johnston, Chrissie Watts Johnston, Jason S. Crane, Dylan J. Williams, Malcolm P. LaVergne, and Christopher M. Griffith, along with Wayne G. Tatusko ’76.

The career office prepares a monthly newsletter of job opportunities for experienced attorneys. Alumni interested in listing opportunities or seeking new positions may contact Judy Mather at 607 255-5873 for further information.
Christ Church Cathedral in New Orleans was the setting for a wedding ceremony uniting Lillian Claire Henry and Vincent Joseph Brown. Mr. Brown is an associate in the Palo Alto office of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, and the bride is a graduate of Princeton University and Stanford Law School.

Milena Sterio and her husband, Frederic Girault, are proud to announce the birth of their son, Luca Sterio Girault. Milena is an associate at Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton in New York City.

Tony R. Sears has joined the firm of Ward Norris Heller & Reidy LLP.

Editor’s note: Personal items, newspaper clippings, and other notes are welcome for possible publication in Cornell Law Forum. You may address correspondence to the attention of Seth Peacock ’01 at Cornell Law School, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853-4901 (607 255-5251; fax, 607 255-7031; sjp18@cornell.edu). The alumni office may also be reached at alumni@postoffice.law.cornell.edu.

Please be aware that the Forum is produced approximately six months in advance of when it is received by its readers. Class note information received after production has begun will be included in the next issue of the magazine. All accepted text is subject to editing.

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Mark Your Calendars

Public Service Law Symposium and Celebration
Thursday, February 10, 2005, 7:00 p.m.
at the New York County Lawyers Association

Please join us to highlight and celebrate the significant contributions of our distinguished public service alumni.

Featured panelists will be:
❖ Douglas Lasdon ’81, Urban Justice Center
❖ Jean Lin ’93, New York State Attorney General’s Office
❖ Benjie Louis ’91, Legal Services of the Hudson Valley
❖ Monica Parikh ’99, New York City Department of Homeless Services
❖ Mildred M. Whalen ’92, Legal Aid Society for the Eastern District of New York
❖ Scott N. Shorr ’95, New York City Law Department, Master of Ceremonies
❖ Karen Comstock will also be featured in her new role as Assistant Dean for Public Service.
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